

A
G U I D E
T O T H E
English Tongue;

IN TWO PARTS.

The *First* proper for *Beginners*, shewing a *Natural* and *Easy* Method, to pronounce and express both *Common* Words, and proper Names; in which particular Care is had to shew the *Accent*, for preventing *Vicious Pronunciation*.

The *Second* for such as are advanced to some *Ripeness* of *Judgment*, containing Observations on the *Sounds* of *Letters* and *Diphthongs*; Rules for the true Division of *Syllables*, and the Use of *Capitals*, *Stops*, and *Marks*: With large tables of *Abbreviations*, and *Distinctions* of Words; and several *Alphabets* of *Copies* for young Writers.

To which is now added,

An APPENDIX, containing many additional Lessons, in Prose and Verse; *First*, in words of one Syllable only; and then mixed with Words of two, three, four, five, six, and seven Syllables.

By T. DYCHE, Schoolmaster at Stratford Bow.

Printed in the Year M.DCC.LIX.

TO THE

*Worthy MEMBERS & PROMOTERS
of the SOCIETY, united for the
Cloathing and Tuition of an Hun-
dred Poor Boys, in the Parish of St.
Giles, Cripplegate.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOU were pleas'd kindly to receive the former *Editi-
on* of this *Guide* to our *Mother-Tongue*, which
encourages me to hope, that it may be still more accep-
table to you with *Additions* and *Improvements*, and that
not only the *Children* of your own *Charity-School*, but
many others also, may reap the *Benefit* design'd for them
both in the *Compiling* and *Publishing* of it.

I cannot, but, with the greatest *Joy* and *Sincerity*,
congratulate the *wonderful Success* you have lately had in
the unanimous Promotion of your truly noble design. The
generous Legacy of 200*l.* left you by Mr. *Thomas More*.
wherewith you were enabled to purchase a Piece of *Ground*,
the *plentiful Contributions* you have procur'd for *Erecting*
the *Charity-School* and *Dwelling-House* for the *Master* and
Mistress; with that *extraordinary Addition* of 1500*l.*
from the *Honourable* the *Lady Eleanor Hollis*, for the
endowment of your *Girls School*, are manifest *declarati-
ons*, that you have the *Finger of God* co-operating with
you in that good and charitable Undertaking.

Go on still, *Gentlemen*, with your wonted *Alacrity*, and
may your *unwearied Zeal* and *Industry* be (as they justly
deserve) a standing *Pattern*, not only to be *admired*,
but *imitated* by all *Christendom*.

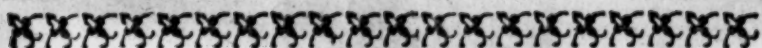
I have no more to add, but that I beg the *Favour* to
be esteem'd,

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant and Wellwisher,

*From Dean Street in Fetter-
lane, Oct. 27. 1709.*

THO. DYCHE.
THE



T H E
P R E F A C E.

Errors in the first *Principles*, are of the most dangerous Consequence. And as this *Maxim* is most evidently true in *Religion*, *Science*, and even in every *mechanic Profession*; so also we find it has its proper Weight in the Study of *Languages*, and particularly in our own, which is too frequently depraved from the very first *Foundation*, by vitious *Pronunciation*, ill *Spelling*, and worse *Writing*. Children are wrong taught at their first setting out, and neglected in their *Progress*; so that their Errors grow up with them; and that which would have been their greatest *Accomplishment*, viz. the proper speaking and writing of their *Mother tongue*, is either wholly despised, or at least despaired of, as a Thing altogether unattainable.

In order to remedy, or rather to prevent, these pitiable *Inconveniences*, the following Work has appeared several Times abroad in the World; and if we may judge by the kind *Acceptance* it has found, there is great *Hope*, that the *Reformation* is not only begun in the *English Tongue*, but has by this Time made some considerable *Progress*; since, not only in the *Charity schools*, but in many other *private Schools*, this has been made use of to teach *Children* from their very *Letters*. And I do know, that, by a right *Use* only of this *Book*, a Child may be brought to read any *Chapter* in the *Bible*, or any other Piece of *modern English*.

The *Monosyllables* make up a very considerable Part of our *Language*; and though I am sensible I have not set down all, yet I am sure I have far the greatest Part. And if these be taught without Book, as well as with it, the Teacher will find a great Advantage in it; because, as Words of the same Sound are set jingling together, the Learner will take and apply the Sounds with the greater Ease and Advantage.

When

The P R E F A C E.

When the *Tyro* is perfect in these, and comes to words of *more Syllables*, he will find it to be of great advantage, that the Words are ranked in *Tables* alphabetically, according to the Bearing of their *Accent*, for which there is always *Direction* given in the *Beginning* of the *Chapter*; and this is one great Means to prevent *Mis-pronunciation*: And here also, when the Learner can read the words, I would have him exercised in committing to *Memory* a certain Quantity every day, according as his *Capacity* will bear. And by this Means, in going it twice over, a Person, that has not the Advantage of Skill in the *Learned Languages*, shall be able to spell readily all, or the most common and difficult words, that are made use of in the *English Tongue*.

As to the dividing of *Syllables*, the learned *Philologers* themselves are not agreed in their *Opinions*: For some would have us stick close to the *Latin Rule*, laid down in our *Common Grammars*, as thinking it most commendable, that our *Language* be reduced to the standard of the *Learned Languages*; While others are of Opinion with *Comenius*, "That Consonants should be join'd with
"That Vowel that gives the softest sound to the Ear." And, I must confess, that, in teaching Children to read, I think the ear is the best Guide. But I have found out a Method, which probably will oblige both parties: For the Words are divided according to the Rules of the *Latin Grammarians*: And where a *Consonant* would sound better to the Ear, with the following *Vowel*, than that before it, I have placed this Mark ("), which was invented purely for this Purpose. And I call it the *double Accent*, because the bearing of the *Accent*, or *Stress* of the *Voice*, upon that *Syllable*, draws the *Consonant* to the preceeding *Vowel* in the sounding of the Words, which, by the Rule of *Spelling*, ought to be separated from it. Thus we spell *ve"stry*, *vi"fit*, *ba"nish*; but we pronounce *ves try* *vis-it* *ban-ish*. And they that do not like the *Latin Rule* for *Spelling*, may with Ease teach by these *Tables* according to the Ear; because the Words are every

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where mark'd where the Rule and the Ear disagree.

The second Part is only of Use to such as are tolerably perfect in the first, and have something of *Capacity*. I mean, the Rules are such as cannot be easily instil'd into mere *Children*, but may exercise even some *grown Persons*, and without any Reflection upon their Parts or Ingenuity. It has been acknowledged to me, that several, at Mens Estate, have not thought it any Shame to improve themselves by these *Rules*, both as to their *Pronunciation* and *Writing*. And how can this latter, especially, be performed with any Credit, if Regard be not had to the several Uses of the *Letters, Points, Marks, Abbreviations, and Distinctions* of Words? Of all which you will find here perhaps the largest Tables that are any where extant.

You have after all these a Collection of several Alphabets of Words fit for Copies; and a Touch of the Modish Hands themselves, wherein is shewn the Order and Dependance of Letters, one upon another, in such a Manner as they ought to be learned: All which cannot but be of Use, as well as Diversion, to the Learner.

In the whole Performance I have had the *Advice* and *Approbation* of several of my *Learned Brethren*; not being willing to depend entirely upon my own *Judgment* in a Matter of such *Consequence* to the *Public*. However, I must say this in my own Behalf (and I hope it will not pass for any Breach of *Modesty*) that the greatest Part of my *Life* has been spent in studying the best *Methods* I could, to promote the *Public Benefit* in my own *Faculty*; and the *Success* has often been answerable to the *Pleasure* I have taken in the *Work*. And whenever that Time shall come, which will incapacitate me for the *Public Service* of my *Native Country*, I verily believe, *Life* itself will be but an uneasy *Burden*.

To

To my ingenious Friend the AUTHOR,
Upon this judicious and Useful Performance.

What ! shall a *Son of Learning* condescend
To *Childish* Years his helping Hand to lend ?
Stoop to a Task, that *Scholars* think below
Their Sphere ? Yet such a Task as we must owe
To *Scholarship*, with nicest *Judgment* join'd,
If we would have it perfect in its kind.
Shall he thus serve his *Country*, and the *Muse*
The Tribute of her just *Applause* refuse ?
Too well she knows the *Service* he has done,
That *half's* perform'd in what is well begun ;
That from a low Foundation must arise
The *Fabric* that's design'd to reach the *Skies*.
Yet no old-fashion'd Model here you'll view,
But a Contrivance, *noble, neat, and new*.
And tho' compil'd with *Ornament* and *Grace*,
Yet *Usefulness* has here the chiefest Place.
These Rules are well-design'd to take away
That *Scandal* that upon our Nation lay ;
Where *Elegance* a Stranger was, and few
The Beauties of their *Mother-language* knew.
These Rules must rectify both *Tongue* and *Pen* ;
If Youth wou'd speak and write like *learned Men* ;
For *foreign Tongues* can near be rightly known,
Unless we're well acquainted with our *own*.

N. TATE, *Poet-Laureat*.

To the Reverend and Ingenious Mr THOMAS
DYCHE, on his New Edition of the Guide to
the English Tongue.

WHILE Numbers strove in the Olympic Game,
To win the Prize, and reach immortal Fame;
Th' impartial Judges sing'd out the Man,
Who most expertly fought, or fleetest ran:
The glorious Garland the glad Victor crown'd,
And clam'rous Echoes did his Praise resound.
So num'rous Writers of the learned Band,
Whose well-design'd Attempts Renown command,
With equal Merit long expecting staid,
To gain the Verdict of the lovely Maid:
But all appearing to Minerva's View,
She own'd her Laurel did belong to you.
All the Judicious, with united Voice,
Confirm her Sentence, and approve her Choice.
How great an Honour do we justly owe
To those from whom each Art at first did flow!
Some were extoll'd like Deities on Earth,
For giving an inferior Art its Birth:
Succeeding Ages still revere their Name,
And endless time their Glory will proclaim.
'This just Essay you have perform'd so well,
Records will shew, 'twas DYCHE first learn'd to spell.
Orthography, tho' fair, still prov'd so coy,
That few durst court her, fewer could enjoy;
In such confused Labyrinths she rov'd,
The best Endeavours unsuccessful prov'd:
But you the long-wish'd guiding Clew have found,
(A Task too hard for Learning less profound)
That, by your skilful and most apt Address,
She's now grown gentle, easy of Access;
By Method, tho' concise, so plain and true;
That even Dullards must improve by you.
So great's your Merit, your Performance such,
Envy's struck dumb, while Love can't say too much.

Your Friend and Admirer,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

A GUIDE to the *English* Tongue.

PART I.

The Alphabet of LETTERS.

<i>Roman.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>The Names of the Letters.</i>
a	A a	A ay
b	B b	B bee
c	C c	C see
d	D d	D dee
e	E e	E e
f	F f	F eff
g	G g	G jce
h	H h	H aytsh
i	I i	I i
j	J j	J jay
k	K k	K cay
l	L l	L ell
m	M m	M em
n	N n	N en
o	O o	O o
p	P p	P pee
q	Q q	Q cu
r	R r	R ar
s	S s	S efs
t	T t	T tee
u	U u	U yu
	V v	V vee
w	W w	W double yu
x	X x	X eks
y	Y y	Y wi
z	Z z	Z zed

The

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	fla	fle	fli	flo	flu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	fma	fme	fmi	fmo	fmu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	fna	fne	fni	fno	fnu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	fpa	fpe	fpi	fpo	fpu
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	fqua	fque	fqui	fquo	
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	fsta	fste	fsti	fsto	fstu
dwa	dwe	dwi			fwa	fwe	fwi	fwo	fwu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	twa	twe	twi	two	
gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	wha	we	whi	who	
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	phra	phre	phri	phro	phru
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	scra	scre	scri	scro	scru
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	shra	shre	shri	shro	shru
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	spla	sple	spli	splo	spla
rha	rhe	rhi	rho	rhu	spra	spre	spri	spro	spru
fca	fce	fci	fco	fcu	ftra	fstre	fstri	fstro	fstru
fha	fhe	fhi	fho	fhu	fthra	fthre	fthri	fthro	fthru
fka	fke	fki	fko	fku	fthwa	fthwe	fthwi		

C H A P. II.

Significant Words of One Syllable.

TABLE I.

Of Words ending in a single Consonant.

B AB cab dab mab nab tab blab crab drab
 scab slab stab swab. Deb web Zeb. Bib fib
 gib nib rib crib drib glib squib. Bob cob sob gob
 hob job lob mob knob rob sob squob throb. Bub
 cub dub hub nub rub tub blub chub club drub
 frub grub snub stub scrub shrub. Bad dad gad
 had lad mad pad sad wad brad clad glad plad
 strad.

shad. Bed fed led Ned red Ted wed bled bred
 fled shed sped shred thred. Bid did hid kid lid
 rid chid quid. Cod Dod God hod jod nod pod
 quod rod sod tod clod plod shod trod. Bud cud
 dud mud spud stud. Bag cag fag gag hag jag
 lag nag rag tag wag brag crag drag flag knag
 shag snag stag swag wrag scrag. Beg keg leg
 Meg peg dreg. Big dig fig gig jig lig pig rig
 wig grig prig swig trig twig whig sprig strig.
 Bog cog dog fog Gog hog jog log nog clog flog
 frog prog. Bug dug hug jug lug mug pug rug
 tug plug shug slug smug snug drug shrug. Dam
 ham pam ram sam dram flam sham swam tram.
 Gem hem Clem stem them. Dim him rim.
 Tim brim Crim grim prim skim slim swim trim
 whim. Tom from whom. Bum gum hum
 Lum mum num rum sum chum crum drum glum
 grum plum scum stum swum strum thrum. Ban
 can Dan fan man Nan pan ran tan van wan bran
 clan plan scan span swan than. Ben den fen hen
 men pen ten wen sken then when wren. Bin
 din fin gin hin jin kin lin pin sin tin win chin
 grin shin skin spin thin scrin. Con Don son
 won yon. Bun dun fun gun Mun nun pun run
 sun tun spun stun. Cap gap hap lap map nap pap
 rap sap tap chap clap flap slap snap swap trap wrap
 scrap strap. Hep nep step. Dip gip hip jip lip
 nip pip rip sip tip chip clip drip slip ship skip
 slip snip trip whip scrip strip. Fop hop lop mop
 pop sop top chop crop drop flop knop prop shop
 stop stop strop. Cup sup tup grup. Bar car far
 jar mar par tar war char Czar scar spar star.
 Her Ker. Fir Sir stir. Bur cur fur Hur pur blur
 flur slur spur. Has was. Hus pus plus thus.
 Bat

Bat cat fat gat hat mat Nat pat rat sat tat vat
 Wat brat chat gnat plat prat that what sprat
 squat. Bet fet get jet let met net pet set wet yet
 fret tret whet. Bit sit fit hit kit nit pit quit sit
 tit wit chit flit grit knit skit slit spit twit whit writ
 split sprit. Dot got hot jot lot not pot rot sot wot
 blot clot knot plot quot scot shot snot spot trot.
 But cut gut hut nut put glut scut shut slut smut
 strut. By my py bly Bry buy cry dry fly fry ply
 pry shy sky fly spy fly thy try vy why wry.

TABLE II.

Of Words ending with two or more Consonants.

EBb. Back hack jack lack pack quack rack sack
 tack black clack crack knack slack smack
 snack stack track wrack thwack. Beck deck keck
 neck peck check speck. Dick kick lick nick pick
 quick rick sick tick wick brick chick crick prick
 spick thick trick thwick. Cock dock hock lock
 mock pock rock sock block clock crock stock
 frock knock shock smock stock. Buck duck luck
 muck ruck suck tuck chuck cluck pluck fluck
 truck struck. Act fact pact tract. Sect. Pict strict
 Odd. Gaff quaff raff chaff draff staff. Tiff cliff
 skiff stiff twiff whiff. Off cloff scoff. Buff cuff huff
 luff muff puff ruff bluff gruff snuff stuff. Ast
 hast wast craft shaft. Est left cleft theft. Gift list
 sift drift shift shrift thrust. Oft soft croft. Cust tust
 stuff. Egg Degg Clegg. High nigh sigh. Fight
 light might night sight tight wight right bright
 flight sight knight plight flight wright spright.
 Alb. Elb. Bald scald. Geld held. Gild mild wild
 child. Old bold cold fold gold hold mold sold told
 scold. Calf half. Elf pelf self shelf. Wolf. Balk
 calk talk walk chalk stalk. Elk belk yelk welk.
 Bilk

Bilk milk filk wilk. Folk. Bulk Fulk gulk
 hulk sculk. All ball call gall hall mall pall tall
 wall shall small stall scrall thrall. Bell cell dell
 ell fell gell hell Nell quell sell tell well yell
 kell dwell knell thell smell Snell spell swell. Ill
 bill dill fill gill hill jill kill mill nill pill fill till
 will chill drill skill spill squill still swill thill
 trill shrill. Döll löll Möll Nöll dröll. Böll pôll rôll
 töll stöll scröll. Bull cull dull full gull hull lull
 mull null pull scrull trull. Balm calm palm
 qualm psalm. Alms. Elm helm whelm. Film.
 Holm. Culm Ulm. Aln Caln. Alp scalp. Help
 yelp whelp. Filp. Fulp gulp gulph. Alt halt
 malt salt shalt. Belt felt gelt melt pelt welt smelt
 spelt. Gilt guilt hilt jilt milt wilt quilt spilt stilt.
 Bolt colt dolt Holt jolt polt. Jamb lamb. Kemb
 wemb. Limb. Bomb comb tomb womb. Dumb
 rumb plumb thumb. Damn. Limn hymn:
 Camp damp lamp ramp vamp champ clamp
 cramp stamp swamp. Hemp kemp. Gimp
 himp limp pimp shrimp. Pomp. Bump dump
 jump mump pump rump crump frump plump
 stump thump trump. Nymph. And band hand
 land rand sand wand. Bland brand gland grand
 stand strand. End bend fend lend mend rend
 fend tend vend blend spend. Bind find hind
 kind mind rind wind blind grind twin'd. Bond
 fond pond strond. Fund shunn'd stunn'd.
 Bang fang gang hang rang sang tang slang
 slang twang. Bing ding ling ring sing wing
 bring cling fling sling stinging thing wring
 spring string. Long song prong thong wrong
 strong throng tongue. Bung dung hung rung
 sung clung slung lung stung swung wrung
 strung. Bank hank lank rank sank tank blank
 crank

crank drank flank frank plank prank shank
 shrink flank spank stank thank twank. Penk
 Ink link pink sink tink wink blink brink chink
 clink drink shrink skink slink stink think twink.
 Monk funk punk sunk slunk drunk trunk stunk
 shrunk. Hunks monks punks trunks. Ann.
 Ant cant pant rant want Zant chant grant plant
 quant scant slant. Bent dent Kent lent pent
 rent sent tent vent went scent shent spent Trent.
 Dint hint lint mint flint squint Sprint stint.
 Pint. Font pont wont front. Hunt runt blunt
 brunt grunt. Apt capt gapt lapt rapt chapt
 clapt slapt snapt strapt swapt trapt wrapt. Kept
 wept slept stept swept. Dipt hipt ript sipt tipt
 chipt clipt dript shipt skipt slipt tript whipt
 stript. Lopt popt sopt topt chopt cropt dropt
 propt shopt slopt stopt. Barb garb. Herb verb.
 Kirk. Orb. Curb. Bard card gard hard lard
 ward yard chard marr'd. Herd sherd. Bird
 gird third. Cord ford lord sword word. Curd
 furr'd blurr'd spurr'd. Dwarf scarf wharf. Turf
 scurf. Ark bark cark dark lark mark park clark
 shark spark stark. Jerk yerk clerk querk. Irk
 fir kirk shirk smirk. Cork fork pork work York
 stork. Lurk Turk snurk. Carl marl snarl. Birl
 girl twirl whirl. Curl furl hurl purl churl snurl.
 Arm barm farm harm warm charm swarm.
 Term sperm. Firm. Form storm. Worm. Barn
 yarn. Bern dern fern kern yern stern. Born corn
 horn morn torn worn scorn shorn sworn thorn.
 Urn burn turn churn spurn. Carp harp warp
 scarp sharp. Querk. Chirp. Thorp. Bârs cârs
 Mârs pârs slârs. Art cart dart fart hart mart
 part tart wart chart quart smart start thwart.
 Pert vert. Dirt girt slirt shirt skirt spirit squirt.
 Fort

Fôrt pôrt spôrt, Dôrt môrt fôrt tôrt shôrt. Wort
 snort. Curt hurt blurt Sturt. Ash cash dash hash
 lash mash path rash sash tash wash clash crash
 flash slash gnash plash quash shash smash swash
 trash splash squash. Nesh flesh fresh thresh Dish
 fish kish pish with Shish swish. Bush hush gush
 push rush tush blush brush crush flush plush
 snush thrush. Ask bask cask lask mask task flask.
 Desk. Fisk risk brisk frisk whisk. Busk dusk
 huck musk rusk tusk. Asp gasp hasp rasp wasp
 clasp grasp. Lisp wisp crisp. Cusp. As bas
 las mas pas bras clas glas. Bes ces gues
 les mes nes bes ches dres tres stres. Bis
 his kis mis pis blis swis. Bos jos los mos
 Ros sos tos cros dros glos gros. Bus fus
 Hus truss. Cast fast hast last mast past vast wast
 blast. Best guest jest lest nest pest rest test vest
 west yest zest blest chest crest drest quest wrest
 Fist list mist pist wist grist twist whist wrist.
 Côt lôt tôt crôt frôt. Ghôst hôst môst pôst.
 Dust gust just lust must rust crust trust thrust.
 Bath Gath hath lath math path swath wrath.
 Beth Heth Seth. Pith sith with Frith smith. Gôth
 lôth môth brôth clôth frôth trôth wrôth. Bôth
 dôth quôth flôth. Balch. Belch Welch squelch
 filch milch pilch. Hulch. Hanch lanch blanch
 branch granch stanch. Bench quench tench
 wench drench French stench tench wrench.
 Pinch winch clinch flinch. Bunch dunch hunch
 lunch punch. Tenth. Ninth. Arch march parch
 starch. Perch. Birch. Porch torch scorch.
 Lurch church. Corps. Harsh marsh. Birth.
 Forth worth. First thirst. Burst curst durst
 Hurst. Batch catch hatch latch match patch
 watch cratch smatch snatch thatch scratch.
 Fetch

Fetch ketch letch vetch sketch wretch stretch.
 tech bitch ditch fitch hitch nitch pitch ritch witch
 flitch flitch switch twitch which. Botch hotch
 potch notch scotch. Dutch hutch crutch much
 such.

TABLE III.

Words with E Final, lengthening the sound of the Syllable.

B Abe. Glebe. Jibe bribe tribe. Lobe robe
 globe. Cube tube. Ace dace face lace mace
 pace race brace chace grace place space trace.
 Ice dice lice mice nice rice sice tice vice price
 slice spice trice twice thrice. Duce Bruce sluco
 truce spruce. Bade cade fade jade lade made
 wade blade shade slade spade trade. Bede
 Mede glede. Bide guide hide ride side tide
 wide chide glide pride slide stride. Ode bode
 code mode node rode strode. Jude rude crude
 Prude. Safe chafe. Fife life rife wife knife strife.
 Age cage gage page rage sage wage stage.
 Huge. Ake bake cake lake make rake sake
 take wake blake brake drake flake quake shake
 slake snake spake stake. Eke reke cheke. Dike
 like pike tike spike strike. Coke joke poke yoke
 broke choke cloke croke smoke spoke stoke.
 Duke Luke puke fluke. Ale bale cale dale gale
 hale male pale sale tale vale wale scale shale
 stale Swale whale. Ile file guile mile pile tile vile
 wile smile spile stile while. Bole cole dole hole
 mole pole sole stole whole strole. Bule mule
 pule rule yule. Came dame same game lame
 name same tame blame Brame crame frame
 shame. Rheme scheme theme. Lime time time
 chime crime grime prime slime thyme. Come
 some.

some. Dôme fôme hôme pôme lôme Rôme
 tôme blôme Frôme. Fume plume spume.
 Bane canc Dane Jane lane mane pane vane
 wane crane Grane plane swane. Dine fine
 kine line mine nine pine sine tine vine wine
 brine chine shine swine thine trine twine whine
 shrine. òne gône dône. Bône cône hône nône
 tône drône shône stône thrône. June tune
 prune. Toe. Shoe. Ape cape gape nape rape
 trape crape grape scape shape Snape scrape. Pipe
 ripe wipe gripe snipe tripe stripe. Cope hope
 mope nope pope rope sope tope grope scope
 slope trope. Are bare care dare fare hare
 mare pare rare tare ware blare chare clare
 glare scare share Slare snare spare square stare
 sware. Bere here mere pere rere vere were
 Frere there where. Ire dire hire mire quire
 fire tire wire shire pire squire. Bore core fore
 gore lore more pore sore tore wore yore score
 shore snore store swore whore. Ure cure dure
 lure pure sure. Base case grase Wase chafe
 phrase. Cise rise wise guise. Dose hose lose nose
 pose rose chose close glose pose those whose.
 Use muse cruse. Ate bate date fate gate hate
 Kate late mate pate rate fate. Tate plate
 prate scate slate state. Bite kite mite quite rite
 site bite smite snite spite trite white write
 thwite. Cote dote mote note quote rote vote
 blote smote wrote. Lothe clothe. Lute mute
 flute Shute. Cue due hue rue sue blue clue
 flue glue Prue spue true. Cave gave have
 rave save wave brave lave crave grave knave
 shave slave stave thrive. Dîve fîve hîve drîve
 strîve thrîve. Cîves fîves lîves knîves wîves
 Gîve lîve sîve. Côve hôve Jôve rôve wôve
 clôve

clôve drôve grôve strôve thrôve. Dôve lôve
glôve shôve môve prôve. Gaze maze blaze
craze glaze graze. Badge fadge madge. Edge
hedge ledge sedge wedge dredge fledge pledge
sledge. Fidge ridge bridge. Dodge Hodge
lodge stodge. Budge judge drudge grude snudge
trudge. Mange range change grange strange.
Dinge hinge singe tinge cringe fringe swing
twinge springe. Plunge sponge. Farce scarce
parse. Barge large charge. Serge verge. Forge
gorge. Purge surge spurge. Hague plague.
Rogue vogue.

TABLE IV.

Of Monosyllables consisting of Diphthongs.

Ai. **L** Aid maid paid staid straid. Straight
Ail bail fail hail jail mail nail pail
quail rail sail tail vail wail flail frail snail trail.
Aim maim claim. Cain fain gain lain main
pain rain vain wain blain brain chain drain
grain plain skain slain Spain stain swain train
twain sprain stain. Faint paint quaint saint
taint plaint. Air fair hair pair chair stair. Bait
wait plait strait. Faith faith.

(ei) Neigh weigh. Feign reign. Seine vein.
Feint. Seize. Heir their. Eight height weight
sleight streight.

(oi) Voice choice. Void. Coif. Oil boil
coil foil moil poil quoil soil toil broil spoil.
Coin soin join loin groin. Joint point. Hoise
noise poize. Foist joist moist. Coit doit
foit.

(au) Daub. Baud laud maud fraud. Laugh.
waugh. Baught caught taught draught fraught.

Aunt daunt haunt jaunt taunt vaunt flaunt flaunt.
Cause pause clause gauge.

(eu) Feud. Rheum.

(ou) Thou. Ouch gouch pouch touch vouch
crouch slouch. Loud cloud croud Stroud,
Gouge. Cough Gough hough fough tough
trough. Bough plough slough. Dough through.
Ought bought fought nought fought brought
drought thought wrought. Foul Joul soul.
Noun. Ounce bounce flounce trounce. Bound
found hound mound pound round sound wound
ground. Count mount Blount. Our pour four
flour scour. Four tour your. Gourd. Bourn
mourn. Douse house louse mouse souse chouse.
Spouse rouse. Out bout gout pout rout clout
doubt flout grout scout shout snout spout stout
trout sprout. Louth mouth south. Youth.

(ee) Bee fee lee see free glee knee thee
tree three. Fleece Greece geese. Beech leech
breach creach peech screech. Deed feed heed
need reed seed weed bleed breed creed freed
speed steed Tweed. Beef reef. Leek meek
peek seek week cheek creek gleek Greek sleek.
Feel heel keel peel reel kneel steel wheel. Deem
seem team. Been keen seen queen screen spleen.
Deep keep peep weep creep sheep sleep steep
sweep. Beer deer jeer leer peer seer veer cheer
freer queer steer. Bees fees lees sees knees trees
leese cheese breeze freeze sneeze squeeze wheeze.
Beet feet leet meet Peet fleet gleet greet sheet
fleet sweet street. Teeth. Beeve reeve sleeve.

(oo) Good hood wood blood flood stood
Food mood rood brood. Hoof loof woof proof.
Book cook hook look nook rook took brook
crook shook snook. Cool fool pool tool school
stool

flood wool. Boom coom doom loom room
bloom broom gloom groom. Boon moon noon
soon spoon swoon. Coop hoop loop poop soop
droop sloop stoop troop whoop. Boor door moor
poor floor. Goose loose noose. Foot foot. Boot
côt hôt môot rôot tôt shôt. Tooth sooth
soothe smoothe. Ooze booze.

(ea) Pea sea tea yea flea plea. Each beach
Keach Leach peach reach teach bleach breach
preach. Dëad hëad lëad rëad brëad drëad stëad
trëad sprëad. Bëad lëed mëad rêad flëad
knëad plëad. Deaf leaf sheaf. League. Beak
leak peak reak weak bleak break creak freak
sneak speak steak squeak. Beal deal heal
meal neal peal seal teal weal squeal steal wheal.
Rëalm. Dëalt. Hëalth wëalth stëalth. Beam
ream seam team bream cream dream gleam
steam scream stream. Bean dean lean mean
wean yeon clean glean quean stean. Heap
leap reap cheap. Bëär peär teär wëär swëär.
Dëär fëär eär hëär nëär yëär blëär chëär clëär
flëär shëär smëär snëär spëär stëär. Search. Earl
pearl. Pëärse fëärse. Earn learn. Hëart. Earth
dearth hearth. Ease peas seas tease fleas pleas
please. Cease lease pease crease grease. Leash.
Breast. East bëast fëast lëast. Swëat thrëat. Bëat
ëat hëat mëat pëat sëat tëat blëat chëat grëat
trëat whëat. Dëath brëath shëath. brëathe
shëathe wrëathe.

(oa) Coach loach poach roach broach. Goad
load road toad woad broad. Loaf. Oak roak
foak. Coal foal goal soal shoal. Foam gloam
roam. Joan loan moan roan groan Sloan. Oar
boar hoar roar soar shoar. Boast coast roast toast.
Boat coat goat moat float groat float throat.

(ie) Fief brief chief thief. Liege. Piece. Siege. Shriek. Field yield shield. Fiend friend. Fierce pierce tierce. Grieve. Priest. Thieve.

(ui) Suit bruit fruit. Built guilt. Juice sluice. Cruise bruise.

(aw) Aw daw haw jaw law maw paw raw saw taw chaw claw craw draw flaw gnaw shaw spaw thaw straw. Bawd. Sawce. Awf. Awl bawl cawl mawl brawl crawl drawl spawl sprawl squawl. Hawm shawm. Dawn fawn lawn pawn sawn brawn drawn prawn thawm.

(ew) Dew few hew Jew mew new pew sew yew blew brew chew clew crew drew flew grew knew shew skew flew stew screw shrew threw. Hew'd lewd mew'd shew'd. Hewn shewn. Bews news. Newt.

(ow) Bow low mow row sow tow blow crow flow frow glow grow know prow show slow snow stow trow scrow shrow throw. Bôw côw hôw môw nôw vôw brôw plôw. Owl bowl cowl fowl howl. Own mown sown blown flown grown known shown thrown. Down gown town brown clown drown rown. Lowr towr. Bows rows blows. Growth.

(ay) Ay bay day gay hay jay kay lay may nay pay ray say way blay bray clay drey frey grey play slay spay stay sway tray spray stray.

(ey) Hey key bey Dey grey they trey whey.

(oy) Boy coy foy joy moy noy toy. Loyd cloyd.

(uy) Buy Guy.

(eau) Beau. Beaux.

(iew) Dieu lieu.

(iew) View.

A PRAXIS on the MONOSYLLABLES.

ALL Things are known to God; and tho' his Throne of State be far on high, yet doth his Eye look down to us in this low World, and see all the Ways of the Sons of Men.

If we go out, he marks our Steps; and when we go in, no Door can shut him from us. While we are by our-selves, he knows all our vain Thoughts, and the Ends we aim at: And when we talk to Friend or Foe, he hears our Words, and views the Good or Harm we do to them, or to our-selves.

When we pray, he notes our Zeal. All the Day long he minds how we spend our Time, and no dark Night can hide our Works from him. If we play the Cheat, he marks the Fraud, and hears the least word of a false Tongue.

He sees, if our Hearts are hard to the poor, or if by Alms we help their Wants; if in our Breasts we pine at the Rich, or if we are well pleas'd with our own State. He knows all that we do; and be we where we will, he is sure to be with us.

Let us then set our-selves as in God's Sight, and look what there is in us, that he hates; and when Sin tempts us, let us stay from the Act, till we can find a Place, where his Eyes will not see us.

Bless'd are they, O Lord, who live on Earth, as in thy Sight, and have Thee in all their Thoughts: For with thee is the Well

of Life, and in thy Light shall we see Light.

The Lord, who made the Ear of Man,
 Must needs hear all of right;
 He made the Eye, all Things must then
 Be plain in his clear Sight.
 The Lord doth know the Thoughts of Man,
 His Heart he sees most plain:
 The Lord on high Man's Thoughts doth scan,
 And sees they are but vain.
 But, Oh! that Man is safe and sure,
 Whom thou dost keep in Awe;
 And that his Life may be most pure,
 Dost guide him in thy Law.
 For he shall live in Peace and Rest,
 He fears not at his Death;
 Love fills his Heart, and Hope his Breast;
 With Joy he yields his Breath.

C H A P. III.

Diffyllables, or Words consisting of Two
 SYLLABLES.

T A B L E I.

Diffyllables accented upon the first Syllable.

A Bb-ot	af-ter	al-so	am-bush
ab-ject	a-ged	al-tars	an-chor
ab-sent	a-gue	al-ways	an-gel
ac-cent	al-lay	am-ber	an-ger
ad-der	al-mond	am-ble	an-gle

an-gry

an-gry	ban-ner	bi"sket	bri-dle
an-guish	ban-quet	bit-ten	brief-ly
a"nise	ban-ter	bit-ter	bri-er
an-nals	bap-tism	bit-tern	bright-ness
an-swer	bar-bel	black-ness	brim-stone
an-them	bar-ber	blank-et	bro"thel
an tic	bar-gain	bla-zon	bro"ther
an-vil	bar-ley	ble"mish	bru-tish
a-ny	bar-rel	bli"ster	bub-ble
a-pron	bar-ren	bloo"dy	buck-et
ar-cher	bar-row	blof-soms	buck-ler
ar-dent	bar-ter	blub-ber	bud-get
ar-gue	bash-ful	blun-der	buf-tet
ar-mour	ba"sket	blu"ster	bul-lock
ar-my	ba-son	bod-kin	bul-rush
ar-row	ba"stard	bo"dy	bul-wark
a"spect	bat-ter	bol-ster	bum-kin
aff-es	bat-tle	bon-dage	bun-dle
au-dit	bai-liff	bon-grace	bur-den
au-thor	bea-con	bon-nets	bur-gefs
ax-es	bea-ver	boo-by	bur-nish
Bab-ler	beau-ty	boo-ty	bu"ry
ba-con	beck-en	bor-der	bu"shel
bad-ger	bed-stead	bo"rough	bu"sy
bad-ness	beg-gar	bor-row	but-cher
bas-fle	bel-dam	bo-som	but-ler
bag-gage	bel-lows	bot-tle	but-ter
ba"lance	bel-ly	bot-tom	but-tock
bal-lad	ber-ry	boun-ty	but-ton
bal-last	be-som	bow-els	bux-om
bal-lot	bet-ter	brace-let	buz-zard
bal-sam	bib-ber	bram-ble	Cab-bage
ban-dy	bi-ble	bran-dish	cab-bin
ba"nish	bil-lows	bra-zen	cal-dron
bank-rupt	bi"shop	bre-thren	can-brick
			ca"mel

ca"mel	chan-nel	cler-gy	con-test
cam"phire	chap-men	cli-ent	con-trite
can-cel	cha"pel	cli-mate	con-vey
can-dle	chap-lain	clo"set	co"ney
can-ker	chap-ter	clou-dy	coo-per
can-non	char-ger	clo-ven	cop-per
can-ton	char-ter	clo-ver	co"py
can-vas	cha-sten	clu-ster	co"ral
ca-pon	chat-tel	clut-ter	cor-ner
cap-tain	chat-ter	cock-ney	cor-net
cap-tive	cheer-ful	cof-fee	cot-tage
car-cass	che"rish	cof-fin	co"ver
car-go	cher-ry	col-lar	co"vet
car-nal	chef-nut	col-lege	coul-ter
ca"rol	chic-ken	col-lop	coun-sel
car-pet	child-less	co"lours	coun-try
car-rot	child-ish	co"lumn	cou"ple
car-ry	chil-dren	come-ly	cou"rage
case-ment	chim-ney	co"met	cou"sin
ca"stle	chi"ffel	com-fort	cow-ard
cas-sock	cho-sen	com-frey	cow-slip
cat-tle	chur-lish	com mon	cox-comb
cau-dle	cie-ling	com-mune	crack-nels
cau-sey	ci-pher	com-pact	craf-ty
ca"vil	cir-cle	com-pass	crea-ture
ce-dar	cir-cuit	com-pound	cre"dit
cel-lar	ci"stern	con-cord	cri-er
cen-ser	ci"tron	con-course	crim-son
cen-sure	ci"ty	con-duct	cri"tic
cen-ter	ci"vet	con-duit	crook-ed
cer-tain	ci"vil	con-flict	crot-chet
chall-enge	cla"mour	con-quer	cru-el
cham-ber	clap-per	con-sort	cry-stal
chan-cel	cla"ret	con-stant	cu-bit
chand-ler	cla-ry	con-strue	cuck-old

cuck-kow

duck-kow	dea-con	dwin-dle	ex-ile
eud-gel	deb-tor	Ea-ger	Fa-ble
cul-ly	de-cent	ear-ly	fa-brick
cum-brance	de"luge	ea-gle	fac-tor
cum-min	de-sert	ear-nest	fag-got
cun-ning	dew-lap	earth-quake	fai-ry
cu-rate	di-al	east-ward	faith-ful
cur-dle	dis-cord	ea-sy	faith-less
cur-rent	dis-mal	ed-dy	fal-low
cur-ry	di"staff	e-dict	false-hood
cur-tail	di"stant	ef-fect	false-ly
cur-tain	di"stich	ef-fort	fal-ter
cu"stard	di-vers	eighty	fa"mine
cu"stom	diz-zy	ei-ther	fa-mous
cyg-net	doc-tor	el-bow	far-ther
cym-bal	doc-trine	el"der	far-thing
cy-press	dole-ful	em-ber	fa"sten
Dag-ger	dol-phin	em-pire	fa-ther
dag-gle	do-tard	emp-ty	fa"thom
dain-ty	doubt-ful	end-less	fat-ling
dai-ry	down-ward	en-gine	fat-ness
dal-ly	dow-ry	en-sign	faul-ty
da"mage	do"zen	en-ter	fa-vour
da-mask	dra"gon	en-trance	fear-ful
dam-sel	dra-per	en-try	fea"thers
dam-son	draw"er	en-voy	fee-ble
dan-ger	dread-ful	en-vy	feld-fare
dan-driff	dri-ven	e-equal	fel-low
dark-ly	drop-sy	er-min	fe"lon
dark-ness	drou-sy	er-rant	fe-male
dar-ling	drunk-ard	er"ror	fen-nel
dar-nel	drun-ken	e"ven	fer"ret
da"stard	dry-shod	e"ver	fer-ry
daugh-ter	du"chess	e-vil	fer-vent
da"zle	du-ty	eu-nuch	fet-ters
			fe-ver

fe-ver	for-mer	gal-lant	god-defs
few-el	for-tune	gal-lon	god-head
fic-kle	for-ty	gal-lows	god-ward
fif-ty	for-ward	gal-ly	gold-en
fi"gure	foul-ness	gam-bol	gold-smith
fil-berd	foun-tain	gam-mon	good-ly
fil-let	four-fold	gan-der	good-ness
fil-thy	fow-ler	gan-grene	go"ssing
fin-gers	frag-ment	gar-den	go"spel
fi"nish	fra-grant	gar-land	got-ten
fi-nite	frank-ly	gar-like	go"vern
fir-kin	freck-led	gar-ment	grap-ple
flab-by	free-dom	gar-ner	gran-deur
fla"gon	fren-zy	gar-nish	gra"vel
flat-ter	fre-quent	gar-ret	gra-ver
flet-cher	friend-ly	ga"ther	grey-hound
flo"rid	friend-ship	gen-der	great-ness
floun-der	front-let	gen-tile	gree-dy
flou"rish	fro-ward	gen-tle	grie"vance
flow-ers	fro-zen	ge"sture	grie"vous
flu-e"nt	fru-gal	gi-ant	grind-ers
nut-ter	fruit-ful	gid-dy	gri"fle
fod-der	fru"strate	gil-der	griz-led
fol-low	ful-ness	gin-ger	gro-cer
fol-ly	ful-some	giz-zard	guilt-less
foo-lish	fum-ble	glad-ness	guil-ty
foot-man	fur-bish	glas-ses	gun-ner
for-ces	fur-long	glean-ings	gut-ter
fore-cast	fur-nace	gli"ster	Ha"bit
fore-head	fur-nish	glit-ter	hack-ney
fore-most	fur-row	glo-ry	hail-stone
fore-ship	fur-ther	glut-ton	hai-nous
fore-skin	fu-ry	goat-ish	hai-ry
fo"rest	fut-ure	gob-bet	hal-bard
for-feit	Gain-ful	gob-let	hal-low
			hal-ter

hal-ter	hem-lock	hus-band	junc-ture
ham-mer	he"rald	hys-fop	ju"stice
ham-per	her-ring	Idle	Keep-er
hand-le	hew-er	i-dol	ken-nel
hand-maid	hick-up	i"mage	ker-chief
hand-some	hid-den	im-pulse	ker-nel
hap-ply	high-ness	in-cense	ker-sey
hap-pen	hin-der	in-cest	ket-tle
hap-py	hin-ges	in-fant	kid-ney
har-bour	hire-ling	in-quest	kin-die
har-den	hi"ther	in-side	kind-ness
har-dy	hoa-ry	in-stant	kin-dred
har-lot	hol-den	in-sin-ct	king-dom
harm-less	hol-low	in-ward	kint-folk
har-ness	hol-pen	irk-some	kint-man
har-per	ho-ly	i-ron	kit-chen
har-row	ho"mage	i-stand	know-ledge
har-vest	ho"nest	is-sue	knuc-kle
ha-sten	ho"nour	Ja-cinth	La-bour
ha-fty	ho"ney	jack-et	lac-ky
hate-ful	hor-net	ja"sker	lad-der
ha-tred	hor-rour	jave-lin	la-den
ha-ven	horse-leech	jay-lor	lad-le
haugh-ty	ho"stage	jea"lous	la-dy
ha"vock	hot-ly	jer-kin	lam-pray
ha"zard	hou-ses	jew-el	land-lord
ha-zle	house-hold	jo-cund	lan-dress
hea"dy	how-let	join-ture	lan-guage
hea-ken	hu-man	jol-ly	lan-guish
hear-ty	hum-ble	jour-ney	lan-tern
hea-then	hu-mour	joy-ful	lap-wing
hea"ven	hun-dred	jud-ges	large-ness
lea"vy	hun-gry	judg-ment	last-ly
hel-met	hur-ry	jug-gle	latch-et
hel-ter	hurt-ful	ju-lep	late-ly
			lat-ten

lat-ten	li"nage	mal-lows	mer-cy
lat-ter	lin-guist	malt-ster	mer-maid
lat-tice	li"nen	ma"nage	mer-ry
la-ver	lin-net	man-date	mes-sage
la"vish	lin-tel	man-drake	me"tal
laugh-ter	li-on	man-ger	mid-night
law"ful	li"quor	man gle	migh-ty
lay-er	li"sten	man-ner	mid-wife
la"zy	lit-ter	man-tle	mil-dew
lean-ness	li"zard	ma-ny	mil-lar
lea"ther	loa-den	mar-ble	mi"mick
lea"ven	loath-some	mar-gin	mind-ful
le"gate	lob-ster	mar-ket	mi"nim
lei-sure	lo-cust	mar-quis	min-strel
leng"then	lof-ty	mar-row	mi"nute
len-tils	loi-ter	mar-ry	mi-ry
leo"pard	loo-sen	mar-shal	mis-chief
le"per	lo"vage	mar-tyr	mi"stres
le"prous	love-ly	mar-vel	mi-ter
les-ser	low-ly	ma-son	mix-ture
let-ters	low"ring	ma"ster	mo"del
let-tuce	loy-al	ma-trix	mo-dern
le"vel	lo"zange	ma-tron	mo"dest
le-ver	lu-cre	mat-ter	moi"sten
le"vy	luke-warm	mea-dow	moi"sture
li-cence	lum-ber	mea-sure	mol-ten
li-ar	lu"ster	med-dle	mo-moment
li-er	lu"sty	meek-ness	mo-ney
light-ning	lust-ful	me-lon	mon-grel
like-ness	lu"string	mel-low	mon-key
li"ly	Mag-got	mem-ber	month-ly
lim"beck	mai-den	mem-brane	mon-ster
lim-ber	ma"lice	men-tal	mo"ral
li"mit	mal-lard	mer"cer	mort-gage
li"mon	mal-let	mer-chant	morn-ing
			mor-row

mor-row	nec-dy	of-ten	pa-per
mor-sel	need-ful	oint-ment	par-boil
mor-tal	neigh-bour	oi-ster	par-cell
mor-tar	nei-ther	o'lives	parch-ment
mo"ther	ne"phew	o-men	par-don
mo-tive	ne"ther	on-ly	pa-rents
mot-to	net-tle	on-ward	pa"rish
moul-dy	ne"ver	o-pen	par-lor
moun-tain	neu-ter	o-range	par-rot
mour-ner	new-ly	or-chard	par-sly
mow-er	new-ness	or-der	par-son
mud-dy	nib-ble	or-gan	par-ty
muf-fle	nig-gard	or-phan	part-ner
mul-let	nim-ble	o"spray	par-tridge
mum-ble	nip-ple	o"strich	pas-sage
mur-der	no-ble	o"ther	pa"stor
mur-mur	noi-some	ot-ter	pa"sture
mur-rain	non-sense	o-ven	pa"tent
mu-sick	non-suit	o-ver	pat-tern
mu"stard	nor-thern	out-cast	pa-tron
mu"ster	no"stril	out-most	pave-ment
mut-ter	no-thing	out-side	pay-ment
mut-ton	no-tice	out-ward	pea-cock
muz-zle	nou-rish	ox-en	pea"sant
myr-tle	no"vice	Pad-dock	peb-ble
Naked	nu-sance	pain-ful	pee-vish
name-ly	num-ber	pa"lace	pen-ny
nap-kin	nur-ture	pa"late	pen-sive
nar-row	nut-meg	pale-ness	pe"nance
na-tive	Ob-ject	pal-frey	peo-ple
na-ture	o-dour	pal-let	pep-per
na-vel	of-fal	palm-tree	per-fect
naugh-ty	of-fer	pal-sy	pe"rils
na-vy	of-fice	pam-per	pe"rish
nee-dle	off-spring	pan-ther	per-son

pew-ter	po"plar	proud-ly	ran-cor
phan-sy	por-ter	pro"verb	ran-som
phea"sant	po-sey	pro"vince	ra"pid
phy"sic	pos-set	pru-dent	rash-ly
pic-ture	pot-herd	pu"blic	ra-for
pil-grim	pot-tage	pu"blish	ra-ther
pil-lage	pot-ter	pud-ding	rat-ling
pil-lar	poul-try	pul-pit	ra-ven
pil-low	pow-der	pu"mice	ra"vish
pi-lot	pow-er	pu"nish	rea"dy
pim-ple	prac-tice	pur-chase	re-al
pin-nance	pray-er	pur-ple	rea-per
pi-per	pre-cept	pur-pose	rea-son
pip-kin	pre"face	Qua-drant	re"bel
pip-pin	preg-nant	quag-mire	reck-on
pi-rate	pre"late	qua-ker	re"cord
pi"stol	pre"sence	quar-rel	red-dish
pitch-er	pre"sent	quar-ry	re"fuge
pi"ty	pret-ty	quai-ter	re-fuse
plain-ness	priest-hood	qua-ver	re"lic
pla"ster	prim-rose	que-re	re-lish
plat-ter	pri"son	quib-ble	rem-nant
plea"sant	pri-vate	quick-ly	ren-der
plea"sure	pro-bate	quick-sand	rere-ward
plen-ty	pro"blem	qui-et	re"scue
plow-share	pro"cess	qui"ver	re"spite
plumb-line	pro"duct	Rab-ble	re-tail
plum-net	pro"fit	rack-et	rib-band
plu-ral	pro"ject	raf-ter	rich-es
pock-et	pro"mise	rai-ler	rid-dance
po-et	pro"per	rai-ment	rid-den
poi-son	pro"phet	rain-bow	rid-dle
poi-lard	pro"spect	rai-sins	right-ly
pom-mel	pro-sper	ral-ly	ri-gour
pon-der	pro"strate	ram-part	ri-ot

ri"sen	scaf-fold	sex-ton	skir-mish
ri"ver	scan-dal	shab-by	slack-ness
rob-ber	scarce-ly	sha"dow	sland-er
rot-ten	scar-let	sham-bles	slaugh-ter
rough-ly	scat-ter	shame-ful	slen-der
roy-al	scep-ter	shar-pen	sloth-ful
rub-bish	scep-tic	she"kel	slo"ven
ru-by	sche"dule	shel-ter	slug-gard
rud-dy	scho"lar	shep-herd	slum-ber
ru-in	sci-ence	she"riff	smat-ter
ru-led	scof-fer	shew-bread	smit-ten
rum-mer	scram-ble	ship-board	sno"ther
ru-mour	scra-per	ship-wrack	sno"wy
rup-ture	scrip-ture	shil-ling	snuf-fers
ru-ral	scrib-ble	shi"ver	so-ber
Sab-bath	scru-ple	short-ly	soc-ket
sa-ble	seam-ster	sho-vel	sod-den
sack-but	sea-son	shoul-der	soft-ly
sack-cloth	se"cond	shut-tle	so-journ
sa-crist	se-cret	sic-kle	so"lace
sad-dle	seem-ly	sick-ness	so"lemn
sad-ly	sel-dom	sig-net	so"lid
safe-guard	sel-ler	si-lence	son-net
saf-ron	sel-vedge	sil-ly	for-did
fail-er	se"nate	sil-ver	fore-ly
fal-ly	sen-tence	sim-nel	for-rel
fam-phire	ser-jeant	sim-ple	for-row
fan-dals	ser-mon	si"new	for-ry
fan-guine	ser-pent	sin-ful	south-ward
fat-chel	ser-vant	sin-gle	span-gle
fa-tyr	ser-vice	sir-rah	spar-kle
fa"vage	ser-vile	si"ster	spar-row
fa-vour	set-tle	six-ty	speck-led
scab-bard	se"ven	skil-ful	speech-less
scab-by	se"ver	skil-let	spee-dy
			spi-der

spi-der	stub-ble	Ta-ble	thi"stle
spike-nard	stub-born	ta-bret	thi"ther
spin-dle	stu"dy	tack-ling	thought-ful
spi"rit	stum-ble	ta-ken	thou-sand
spo-ken	stur-dy	ta"lent	thral-dom
sprin-kle	stur-geon	tal-low	three-fold
squa-dron	sub-ject	tam-my	thrif-ty
squan-der	sub-stance	tan-kard	thun-der
squir-rel	sub-til	tan-nèr	ti-dings
sta-ble	sub-urbs	tan-sy	til lage
sta"blish	suc-cour	ta-per	tim-ber
stag-ger	suck-ling	tap-ster	tim-brel
stam-mer	sud-den	tar-get	tinc-ture
stan-dard	su-et	tar-ry	tin-der
stan-za	suf-fer	tat-ler	tin-gle
sta-ple	suf-frage	ta"vern	tink-ling
state-ly	su"gar	taw-ny	tis sue
sta"tue	ful-phur	tay-lor	ti-tle
sta-ture	sum-mer	tem-per	tit-tle
sta-tute	sun-dry	tem-pest	to-ken
stea"dy	sup-per	tem-ple	to"pic
stead-fast	sure-ty	te"nant	tor-ment
steep-ple	sur-face	ten-der	tor-toise
ster-ling	sur-feit	te-net	tor-ture
stew-ard	sur-name	te"nor	tor-rent
sti-pend	sur-plice	te"nure	to-tal
stir-rup	swag-ger	ter-rour	to-wards
sto"mach	swal-low	te-stor	tow-el
sto-ry	sweet-ness	thank-ful	tow-er
stor-my	swift-ly	there-fore	trac-tate
stran-ger	swol-len	thick-et	traf-fic
stran-gle	symp-tom	thick-ness	trai-tor
strip-ling	sy"nod	thim-ble	tram-mel
strug-gle	sy"rup	third-ly	tram-ple
strum-pet	sy"stem	thir-sty	tra"vel

ma-verſe	Va-cant	vo-cal	wea"pon
ma-cle	val-le y	vol-ley	wea"ry
ma-ſon	va"lour	vo"lume	wea"ther
ma"ſure	va-lue	vo"mit	wea-fel
ma-tiſe	va"niſh	vow-el	wel-come
ma"ble	va-pour	voy-age	wel-fare
ma'm"ble	van-quiſh	vul-gar	weh"ther
ma-n-cher	var-niſh	vul-ture	whiſ"per
maſ-paſs	vaſ-fal	Um-brage	whiſ-tle
ma-al	vel-lum	um pire	whi"ther
ma-bute	vel-vet	un-cle	whol-ly
ma-cle	ve"nom	un-der	whol-ſom
ma-dent	ven-ture	up-per	whore-dom
ma"ſe	ver-diſt	up-right	wick-ed
ma"vet	ver-ger	up-roar	wi"dow
ma-umph	ve"ry	up-ward	wil-low
ma-den	veſ-fel	ur-chin	win-dow
ma-phy	veſt-ment	ur-gent	win-now
ma"ble	ve"ſtry	u-rine	win-ter
ma-ant	ve"ſture	ut-moſt	wiſ-dom
ma-pet	vi-al	ut-ter	witch-craft
ma-dle	vi"car	Wa-fer	wi"ther
ma-lip	vic-tor	wag-gon	wit-neſs
ma-ble	vi"gil	wain-ſcot	wit-ty
ma-mour	vil-lage	wa-ken	wi"zard
ma-mult	vil-lain	wal-low	wo-ful
ma-bant	vine-yard	wan-der	wo"man
ma-nep	vint-ner	wan-ton	wo"men
ma-ret	vin-tage	war-fare	won-der
ma-tle	vi-ol	war-rant	world-ly
ma-tor	vi-per	war-ren	wor-ſhip
ma-ty	vir-gin	waſ ſail	wor-thy
ma-light	vir-tue	watch-ful	wo-ven
ma-kle	vi"ſage	wa-ter	wrath-ful
ma-rant	vi"ſit	wea-ken	wreſt-ling

wrin-kle	Yar-row	yeo"men	youth-ful
writ-ten	year-ly	yon-der	Zea-lot
wrong-ful	yel-low	young-ish	zea-lous

TABLE II.

Of Dissyllables accented on the latter Syllable.

A -Base	ad-jure	a-ground	a-part
a-bate	ad-just	a-ha	a-piece
ab-hor	ad-mire	a-larm	ap-peal
a-bide	ad-mit	a-las	ap-pear
ab-jure	a-do	a-like	ap-pease
a-board	a-dopt	a-live	ap-plaud
a-bode	ad-vance	al-lay	ap-plause
a-bove	ad-verse	al-ledge	ap-ply
a-bound	ad-vice	al-low	ap-point
a-bout	ad-vise	al-lude	ap-proach
a-broad	a-far	al-lure	ap-prove
ab-scond	af-fair	al-most	a-right
ab-solve	af-fect	a-loft	a-rise
ab-stain	af-firm	a-lone	ar-raign
ab-surd	af-fix	a-long	ar-ray
a-buse	af-flict	a-loof	ar-rears
ac-cept	af-ford	a-loud	ar-rest
ac-cess	af-fright	al-though	ar-rive
ac-cord	af-front	a-mend	a-scend
ac-count	a-foot	a-merce	a-scribe
ac-crue	a-fore	a-miss	a"side
ac-cuse	a-fraid	a-mong	a-sleep
ac-quaint	a-fresh	a-mongst	af-fault
ac-quit	a-gain	a-muse	af-say
ad-here	a-gainst	a-noint	af-sent
a-dieu	a-go	a-non	af-sert
ad-journ	a-gree	a-pace	af-sess

af-sign

-ful	sign	be-fore	be-wray	con-coct
ot	sift	be-gan	be-yond	con-cur
ous	size	be-gat	blas-pheme	con-demn
	sume	be-get	bom-bast	con-dole
	sure	be-gin	bri-gade	con-duce
	swage	be-guile	buf-foon	con-fer
able.	stray	be-half	Ca-bal	con-fess
	thirst	be-held	car-bine	con-fide
	at-tack	be hind	ca-ress	con-fine
	at-tain	be-lieve	ca-reer	con-firm
	at-taint	be-long	ca-shire	con-form
	at-tempt	be-moan	ce-ment	con-found
	at-tend	be-neath	cha ⁿ stise	con-front
	at-test	be-queath	co-heir	con-fute
	at-tire	be-reave	col-logue	con-geal
	at-tract	be-rest	com-bine	con-join
	a-vast	be-seech	com-mand	con-nive
	a-venge	be-seem	com-mend	con-sent
	a-verse	be-set	com-mit	con-sign
	a-vert	be-sides	com-mode	con-sist
	aug-ment	be-siege	com-pare	con-spire
	a-vail	be-smear	com-pel	con-sult
	a-void	be-sought	com-pile	con-strain
	a-vouch	be-stand	com-plain	con-sume
	au-ster	be-stir	com-pleat	con-tain
	a-wake	be-stow	com-port	con-temn
	a-ward	be-take	com-pose	con-tend
	a-ware	be-think	com-prize	con-tract
	a-way	be-times	com-pute	con-trive
	Ba-boon	be-tray	con-ceal	con-verse
	bap-tize	be-troth	con-ceit	con-vert
	be-came	be-tween	con-ceive	con-vey
	be-cause	be-wail	con-cern	con-vict
	be-come	be-ware	con-cise	con-vince
	be-fal	be-witch	con-clude	cor-rect

cor-rode	de-prave	dis-patch	ex-alt
cor-rupt	de-privé	dis-pense	ex-ceed
cou-rant	de-ride	dis-perse	ex-cel
Dé-base	de-scant	dis-please	ex-cept
de-bate	de-scend	dis-pute	ex-cess
de-bauch	de-fert	dis-solve	ex-change
de-camp	de-serve	di ⁿ fil	ex-clude
de-cay	de-sign	di ⁿ stress	ex-cuse
de-cease	de-sire	di-vest	ex-hale
de-ceit	de-sist	di-vide	ex-haust
de-ceive	de-spair	di-vine	ex-hort
de-clare	de-spise	di-vorce	ex-pect
de-cline	de-stroy	di-vulge	ex-pel
de-cree	de-tain	E-clipse	ex-pence
de-face	de-ter	eigh-teen	ex-pert
de-fame	de-tract	e-lect	ex-pire
de-fault	de-throne	em-balm	ex-plain
de-feat	de-vise	em-brace	ex-ploit
de-fence	de-volr	em-boss	ex-port
de-flour	de-vote	em-ploy	ex-pose
de-fraud	de-vour	en-camp	ex-pound
de-fray	de-vout	en-dow	ex-prefs
de-gree	dis-fuse	en-grave	ex-tend
de-ject	di-gest	en-joy	ex-tinct
de-lay	di-gress	e-nough	ex-tol
de-light	di-rect	e-rect	ex-tract
de-lude	dis-cern	e-scape	ex-treme
de-mand	dis-close	es-chew	Fa-tigue
de-mean	dis-creet	e-spy	fer-ment
de-mise	dis-dain	es-say	fo-ment
de-mur	dis-ease	e-state	for-bear
de-nounce	dis-grace	e-steam	for-bid
de-ny	dis-guise	e-vent	for-born
de-part	dis-gust	e-vert	fore-know
de-pend	dis-join	e-xact	fore-seen
			fore-tell

fore-tel	in-flict	ob-scure	pre-sume
fore-warn	in-form	ob-serve	pre-tence
for-get	in-fringe	ob-struct	pre-vail
for-give	in-fuse	ob-tain	pre-vent
for-lorn	in-graft	oc-cur	pro-ceed
for-sake	in-join	of-fence	pro-claim
for-sware	in-nate	of-fend	pro-cure
forth-with	in-quire	op-pose	pro-duce
Gen-teel	in-rol	op-press	pro-fane
Ha'rangue	in-sert	or-dain	pro-fess
him-self	in-sist	out-run	pro-found
huz-za	in-spect	Pa-rol	pro-fuse
Im-bark	in-spire	per-ceive	pro-long
im-bibe	in-stal	per-due	pro-mote
im-mense	in-struct	per-form	pro-pense
im-part	in-sult	per-fume	pro-rogue
im-peach	in-tend	per-haps	pro-tect
im-pede	in-thral	per-mit	pro-test
im-plead	in-tire	per-plex	pro-tract
im-plore	in-treat	per-sist	pro-vide
im-port	in-trench	per-suade	pro-voke
im-pose	in-vade	per-tain	pur-sue
im-pure	in-veigh	per-vert	Re-bel
im-pute	in-vent	pol-lute	re-bound
in-cline	in-volve	por-tend	re-built
in-close	La-ment	pos-sess	re-buke
in-clude	Ma-chine	pour-tray	re-cal
in-crease	main-tain	pre-cise	re-cant
in-croach	man-kind	pre-dict	re-ceipt
in-deed	ma-nure	pre-fer	re-ceive
in-dorse	ma-ture	pre-fix	re-cess
in-duce	Ne-glect	pre-mise	re-claim
in-dulge	O-bey	pre-pare	re-cord
in-fer	o-blige	pre-sage	re-count
in-flame	ob-scene	pre-serve	re-cruit

re-deem	re-peat	re-venge	sur-prize
re-dound	re-peal	re-verse	sur-round
re-dress	re-pel	re-view	sus-pect
re-fer	re-pent	re-vile	sus-pence
re-fine	re-pine	re-vise	sus-tain
re-flect	re-ply	re-vive	Them-selves
re-form	re-port	re-voke	thence-forth
re-frain	re-pose	re-volt	there-in
re-fresh	re-proach	re-ward	thir-teen
re-fund	re-proof	Sa-lute	through-out
re-fuse	re-prove	se-cure	tor-ment
re-fute	re-pute	se-date	tra-duce
re-gain	re-quest	se-duce	tran"scend
re-gard	re-quire	sin-cere	trans-fer
re-hearse	re-quite	six-teen	trans-form
re-ject	re-sent	sub-due	trans-gress
re-joice	re-serve	sub-mit	trans-late
re-lapse	re-side	sub-scribe	tre-pan
re-late	re-sign	sub-sist	Vouch-safe
re-lease	re-sist	sub-tract	Un-clean
re-lent	re-solve	sub-vert	un-done
re-lief	re-sort	suc-ceed	u-nite
re-ly	re-spect	suc-cess	un-just
re-main	re-sponse	suc-cinct	un-known
re-miss	re-store	suf-fice	un-lade
re-mit	re-strain	sug-gest	un-less
re-morse	re-sult	sup-plant	un-loose
re-mote	re-tain	sup-ply	un-ripe
re-move	re-tard	sup-port	un-taught
re-new	re-tire	sup-pose	un-til
re-nounce	re-treat	sup-press	un-wise
re-nown	re-trieve	sur-cease	up-braid
re-pair	re-turn	su-preme	up-hold
re-pay	re-veal	sur-mount	u-surp

*A Praxis on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of
Words not exceeding Two Syllables.*

OF H E A V E N.

HHeaven is the lofty Throne of God ; but to describe the Glory of it, is more than human Tongue can do. All the Grandeur and State we behold on Earth, is not in the least worthy to be compared with it. It transcends all that we are able to think : The Beauty of its Structure, the Vastness of its Extent, and the Order of its Frame, are more than even our Con- ceits can fathom.

The Form of it is not so much worthy our Esteem, as what it contains. There is the Presence of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost ; besides great Numbers of Saints and Angels, and of holy Men and Women, that are gone thither before us ; there are Rivers of Pleasure, and Crowns of Glory.

Tho' we cannot relate the Joys of the blessed Spirits above ; yet to partake of them, and to be happy in Heaven, is the Reward of all that live upright upon Earth. All that we can conceive, and much more, will they possess, who love and serve the Lord.

That, which doth further augment and enhance the Value of it, and may justly heighten our Desires to obtain it, is, that it will last for ever. No Time can finish our Joys, or consume our Delights : Nothing can ever be too much to endure for those Pleasures that endure for ever.

Heaven is the Dwelling-place of the Elect, the Throne of the Judge, the Seat of the Lamb, the Fulness of Delight, the Abode of the Just, the Retreat of the Weary, and the Reward of the Faithful.

C H A P.

C H A P. VI.

TABLE I.

Of Words accented on the first Syllable.

A B-di-cate	a-que-duct	beau-ti-fy
a-bro-gate	a"ra-ble	be"ne-fice
ab-so-lute	ar-chi-tect	be"ne-fit
abs-ti-nence	ar-gu-ment	big-got-ry
ac-ci-dence	ar-mo-ry	blun-der-bufs
ac-ci-dent	ar-ro-gant	bo"di-ly
ac-cu-rate	ar-te-ry	boi-ste-rous
ac-ti-on	ar-ti-choke	bot-tom-les
ac-tu-ate	ar-ti-cle	boun-ti-ful
ad-ja-cent	at-tri-bute	bra-ve-ry
ad-ju-tant	a"va-ri-ce	bre"vi-ty
ad-vo-cate	au-di-ble	bri-be-ry
af-fa-ble	au-di-en ce	bri"gan-tine
a"go-ny	au-di-tor	bro"ther-ly
al-der-man	a"ve-nue	bul-li-on
a-li-en	au-gu-ry	bur-den-some
a"li-ment	au-tho-rize	bur-gla-ry
am-bush-ment	Ba"nifh-ment	bu"ri-al
a"mi-ty	bar-ba-rifm	bu"fi-nefs
am-ne-fy	bar-ba-rous	Ca"binet
a"mo-rous	bar-ri-er	cal-cu-late
an-ce"ftors	bar-ri"fter	ca"pi-tal
an-ci-ent	ba"fti-on	cap-ti-ous
a"ni-mate	bat-te-ry	cap-ti-vate
ap-pe-tite	bat-tle-ment	car-di-nal
a-pri-cock	ba"che-lor	care-ful-ly

car-

ear-nal-ly	col-lo-quy	coun-te-nance
car-pen-ter	co"me-dy	coun-ter-feit
ca"su-al	co"mi-cal	coun-ter-pain
ca"su-ist	com-fort-less	cour-te-ous
ca"ta-logue	com-pa-ny	cour-te-fy
ca"te-chize	com-pe-tent	court-li-ness
ca"val-ry	com-pli-ment	cras-ti-ness
ca-ve-at	con-cu-bine	cre-di-ble
cau-te-rize	con-se-rence	cre"di-tor
cau-ti-on	con-fi-dence	cri"mi-nal
ce"le-brate	con-gru-ous	cri"ti-cal
cen-tu-ry	con-ju-gal	cro-co-dile
cer-ti-fy	con-que-ror	cru-ci-fy
cham-ber-lain	con-sci-ence	cru-di ty
cham-pi-on	con-sci-ous	cru-el-ty
cha-rac-ter	con-se-crate	cu-bi-cal
cha"pi-ter	con-se-quence	cu-cum-ber
cha"ri-ot	con-so-nant	cul-pa-ble
cha"ri-ty	con-sta-ble	cul-ti-vate
chi"val-ry	con-stan-cy	cu-ri-ous
chy"mi-cal	con-sti-tute	cu"shi-on
chy"mi-stry	con-ti-nence	cu"sto-dy
cin-na-mon	con-tra-ry	Dam-ni-fy
cir-cu-late	con-ver-sant	de-cen-cy
cir-cum-flex	co-pi-ous	de"di cate
cir-cum-spect	co"pu-late	de-i-fy
cir-cum-stance	cor-di-al	de-i-ty
ci"ti-zen	cor-mo-rant	de"li-cate
cla"mo-rous	co"ro-ner	de"ni-zon
cla"ri-fy	cor-po-ral	de"pu-ty
clas-si-cal	cor-pu-lent	de"prè-cate
cle"men-cy	cost-li-ness	de"ro-gate
co"di-cil	cot-ta-ges	de"so-late
cog-ni-zance	co"ve-nant	de"spe-rate
co"lo-ny	coun-sel-lor	de"sti-ny

de"

de"sti-rute	e"le-vate	fe-ru-la
de"tri-ment	e"lo-quence	fe"sti-val
de-vi-ate	em-bas-sy	fic-ti-on
di-a-dem	em-bry-o	fi"li-al
di-a-lect	e"me-rald	fil-thi-ness
di-a-logue	e"mi-nent	fir-ma-ment
di-a-mond	em-pe-ror	fi"stu-la
di-a-per	em-pha-sis	foo-lish-ness
di-a-ry	e"mu-late	fop-pe-ry
dis-fi-cult	e"ne-my	for-ge-ry
dis-fi-dent	e"ner-gy	for-ti-fy
dig-ni-ty	en-ter-prize	for-ward-ness
di"li-gence	en-ti-ty	frank-in-cense
di-o-cese	en-vi-ous	frau-du-lent
dis-ci-pline	e"qui-page	fruc-ti-fy
dis-fi-pate	e"qui-ty	fu-gi-tive
dis-so-lute	e"sti-mate	func-ti-on
dis-so-nant	e"vi-dence	fun-da-ment
do"cu-ment	ex-cel-lent	fu-ne-ral
do-na-tive	ex-cre-ment	fu-ri-ous
dow-a-ger	ex-e-cute	fur-ni-ture
dra-pe-ry	ex-er-cise	fur-ri-er
drow-si-ness	ex-pi-ate	fur-the"rance
du-bi-ous	ex-pli-cate	Gal-le-ry
dul-ci-mer	ex-qui-site	gar-de"ner
dun-ge-on	ex-ta-cy	ga"ri-son
du-pli-cate	Fa"bu-lous	ge"ne-ral
du-ra-ble	fac-ti-on	ge"ne-rate
E"bo-ny	fa"cul-ty	ge"ne-rous
e"di-fice	fal-la-cy	gen-tle-man
e"di-fy	fal-si-ty	ge"nu-ine
e"du-cate	fa"mi-ly	gloo"mi-ness
e"le-gant	fa"shi-on	glu-ti-nous
e"le-ment	fe-al-ty	glut-to-nous
e"le-phant	fer-ven-cy	gor-ge-ous

go"vern-ment	in-fa-my	le"ni-ty
gra-ci-ous	in-fan-cy	le"pro-fy
gra"du-ate	in-fi-nite	le"ve-ret
gra"ti-tude	in-flu-ence	le"vi-ty
graf-hop-per	in-ner-most	li"be-ral
gun-pow-der	in-no-cent	li"ber-tine
Hand-ker-chief	in-so-lent	li-o-ness
har-bin-ger	in-stant-ly	lo"ga-rithm
har-mo-ny	in-sti-gate	lon-gi-tude
head-bo-rough	in-sti-tute	lu-na-tic
he"re-sy	in-stru-ment	lu"sci-ous
he"re-tick	in-tel-lect	Ma"ce-rate
he"ri-tage	in-ter-course	ma-gi-strate
hi"de-ous	in-te-rest	mag-ni-fy
hin-der-most	in-ter-val	ma"je-sty
hi"sto-ry	in-ter-view	main-te-nance
ho-li-ness	in-ti-mate	ma"nage-ment
ho"mi-cide	in-tri-cate	ma"ni-fest
ho"mi-ly	in-vo-cate	ma"ni-fold
hor-ri-ble	i-vo-ry	man-si-on
hus-ban-dry	Jeo"par-dy	ma"nu-el
hy"po-crite	jo"cu-lar	ma"nu-script
I"di-om	jo-vi-al	ma"ri-ner
i"di-ot	ju"sti-fy	mar-ma-let
i-dle-ness	Ka"len-dar	mar-ti-al
ig-no-ble	kil-der-kin	mar-ve-lous
ig-no-rant	kindf-wo-man	ma"scu-line
i"mi-tate	La-by-rinth	mas-sa-cre
im-mi-nent	la-i-ty	ma"ste-ry
im-ple-ment	lar-ce-ny	ma-tri-cide
im-po-tent	la"ti-tude	me"di-ate
im-pre-cate	le"che-ry	me"di-cine
im-pu-dent	le"ga-cy	me"di-tate
in-ci-dent	le"gi-ble	me"lo-dy
in-di-gent	le-gi-on	me"mo-ry

men-

men-di-cant	night-in-gale	Pa-ci-fy
men-stru-ous	no"mi-nate	pal-li-ate
men-ti-on	no"ta-ble	pa-pa-cy
mer-CHAN-dize	no"ta-ry	pa"ra-dise
mer-ci-ful	no"ti-fy	pa"ra-dox
mes-sen-ger	no"vel-ty	pa"ra-graph
mi"li-tant	nou"rish-ment	pa"ral-lel
mil-li-on	nu-me-rous	pa"ra-phrase
mi"ne-ral	nun-ne-ry	pa"ra-site
mi"ni-ster	nup-ti-al	par-ri-cide
mi"ra-cle	nu-tri-ment	pa"ri-ty
mi"se-ry	Ob-du-rate	par-ti-al
mi"ti-gate	ob-se-quy	par-ti-cle
mo"de-rate	ob-so-lete	pas-si-on
mol-li-fy	ob-sta-cle	pa-ti-ence
mo"nu-ment	ob-sti-nate	pau-ci-ty
mor-ti-fy	ob-vi-ous	pe"da-gogue
mo-ti-on	o"cu-list	pe"di-gree
moun-te-bank	o-ce-an	pe"li-can
mourn-ful-ly	o di-ous	pe"nal-ty
mul-ti-ply	of-fi-cer	pe"ne-trate
mul-ti-tude	o"mi-nous	pe"nu-ry
mu-si-cal	o"ni-ons	per-ju-ry
mu-ta-ble	o"pe-rate	per-pe-trate
mu-ti-ny	op-po-site	per-qui-site
mu-tu-al	o"pu-lent	per-se-cute
my"ri-ad	o"ra-cle	per-ti-nent
my"ste-ry	o"ra-tor	pe"sti-lence
Nar-ra-tive	or-na-ment	pe"tu-lant
na-ti-on	or-tho-dox	pi-ge-on
na"tu-ral	of-fi-frage	pi-e-ty
na"vi-gate	o"ther-wise	pin-na-cle
naugh-ti-ness	o-ver-sight	plen-ti-ful
ne-gli-gent	out-law-ry	po-e-try
ne"ther-most	out-ward-ly	po"li-cy

po"li-tic	pro"spe-rous	re"qui-site
pon-de-rous	pro"sti-tute	re"si-due
po-pe-ry	pro"te-stant	re"tro-grade
po"pu-lar	pro"ven-der	re"ve-rend
po"pu-lous	psal-te-ry	ri"bal-dry
por-ti-on	pune-tu-al	righ-te-ous
pos-si-ble	pu"nish-ment	ri"vu-let
po"si-tive	pu-ri-fy	roy-al-ty
po-ten-tate	pu-ri-ty	ru-di-ments
po"ver-ty	pu-tri-fy	ru-mi-nate
prac-ti-cal	py"ra-mid	Sa"cra-ment
pre-am-ble	Qua-dran-gle	sa"cri-fice
pre"ci-ous	qua"li-fy	sa"cri-lege
pre"ci-pice	qua"li-ty	sa"la-ry
pre"ju-dice	quan-ti-ty	sa"li-vate
pre"la-cy	que"ru-lous	sanc"ti-fy
pre"si-dent	que"sti-on	sa"ra-band
pre"va-lent	quin"tes-sence	sa-ti-ate
pre-vi-ous	quo-ti-ent	sa-tis-fy
pri"mi-tive	Ra-di-ant	sa-vi-our
prin-ci-pal	ra"di-cal	sa-vo-ry
prin-ci-ple	ra-di-us	scor-pi-on
pri"so-ner	ra-pi-er	scrip-tu-ral
pri-vi-lege	ra-ri-ty	scru-pu-lous
pri"vi-ly	ra"ve-nous	scru-ti-ny
pro-ba-ble	re"com-pence	scul-li-on
pro"bi-ty	rec-ti-fy	se-cre-cy
pro"di-gy	re"gi-cide	sec-ti-on
pro-sli-gate	re"gi-ment	se"cu-lar
pro"ge-ny	re-gi-on	se-ni-or
pro"pa-gate	re"gi-ster	sen-su-al
pro"per-ty	re"gu-lar	sen-si-ble
pro"phe-cy	re"me-dy	sen-si-tive
pro"se-cute	re"pro-bate	se"pa-rate
pro"se-lyte	re-qui-em	se"pul-chre

se-ri-ous	suf-fra-gan	tym-pa-ny
ser-je-ant	sum-ma-ry	ty"pi-cal
ser-vi-tor	sup-ple-ment	ty-ran-nize
ser-vi-tude	sup"pli-ant	Va-can-cy
se"ve ral	sup-pli-cant	va"cu-um
sig-ni-fy	sur-cin-gle	va"ga-bond
si"mi-le	sure-ti-ship	va"li-ant
sin-gu-lar	sur-ro-gate	va"ni-ty
si"ni-ster	su-ste-nance	va-ri-ance
si"tu-ate	sy"ca-more	va-ri-ous
slip-pe-ry	sy"co-phamt	ve-he-ment
so"phi-ster	syl-lo-gism	ven-di-ble
for-ce-ry	sym-pa-thize	ve"ne-ry
sol-di-er	sym-pa-thy	ven-ge-ance
sooth-say-er	sy"na-gogue	ve-ni-al
spa"ni-el	Te-di-ous	ve"no-mous
spe"ci-al	tem-pe-rance	ver-de-grease
spe"ci-fy	tem-po-rize	ve"ri-ly
spe"ci-men	ten-den-cy	ve"ri-ty
spec-ta-cle	ten-der-ness	ve"te-ran
spu-ri-ous	ter-ri-ble	vic-to-ry
squi-nan-cy	ter-ti-an	vic-tu-als
sta-ti-on	te"sta-ment	vi"gi-lant
stig-ma-tize	te"ti-fy	vil-lai-ny
sto"ma-cher	the-o-ry	vi"li-fy
stra"ta-gem	ti"tu-lar	vin"di-cate
straw-ber-ry	to"le-rate	vi"ne-gar
stre"nu-ous	trac-ta-ble	vi-o-late
stu-di-ous	tra"gi-cal	vi-o-lence
stu-pi-fy	trea"che-rous	vi-o-lent
sub-se-quent	tri"ni-ty	vir-gi-nals
sub-si-dy	tri"vi-al	vir-tu-ous
sub-til-ty	tur-bu-lent	vi"fi-ble
suc-ces-sor	tur-pen-tine	vi"fi-on
suf-fo-cate	tur-pi-tude	vi-ti-ous

vi"tri-ol	u-ni-verse	wick-ed-ness
Ul-ti-mate	u-su-al	wi"dow-er
un-der-ling	u-su-rer	wi"dow-hood
unc-ti-on	u-su-ry	wil-der-ness
u-ni-corn	ut-ter-ance	won-der-ful
u-ni-on	Way-fa-ring	work-man-ship
u-ni-ty	wea-ri-ness	wretch ed-ness

T A B L E II.

Words accented on the middle Syllable.

A -Ban-don	an-cho-vy	co-he-rent
a"bo-lish	an-noy-ance	com-port-ment
ab-or-tive	a-part-ment	con-fi"scate
a-bun-dance	a-po"state	con-jec-ture
a-bu-five	ap-pa"rel	con-junc-ture
ac-cep-tance	ap-point-ment	con-si"der
ac-com-plice	ap-pren-tice	con-sump-tive
ac-com-plish	as-sas-sin	con-tem-plate
ac-know-ledge	as-sem-ble	con-tent-ment
ac-quain-tance	as-su-rance	con-ti"nue
ad-mo"nish	a-sto"nish	con-tri"bute
ad-van-tage	a-sun-der	con-tri-vance
ad-ven-ture	a-tone-ment	cor-rec-tor
ad-vi-sing	at-ten-tive	cor-ro-sive
ad-vow-son	at-tor-ney	cor-rupt-ness
a-gree-ment	au-then-tick	De-can-ter
al-be-it	Bal-co-ny	de-cre"pit
al-low-ance	bra-va-do	de-co-rum
al-migh-ty	Ca-the-dral	de-fen-sive
al-rea"dy	clan-de"stine	de-fi-ance
a-maze-ment	co-e-qual	de-lin-quent
	D	de-

de-li"ver	en-fran-chise	in-cum-bent
de-mo"lish	en-large-ment	in-dict-ment
de-mon-strate	e-nor-mous	in-dul-gent
de-par-ture	en-sam-ple	in-fer-nal
de-struc-tive	en-vi-ron	in-for-mer
de-ter-mine	e-pis-tle	in-ha"bit
dic-ta-tor	es-pou-fals	in-he-rent
di-mi"nish	e-sta-blish	in-he"rit
dis-a"ster	e-ter-nal	in-hi"bit
dis-ci-ple	ex-ac-tor	in-fi"pid
dis-co-ver	ex-a"mine	in-tan-gle
dis-junc-tive	ex-hi"bit	in-ter-nal
dis-fi"gure	ex-pli"cit	in-ter-pret
dis-ho"nest	ex-ter-nal	in-te"state
dis-ho-nour	ex-tin-quish	in-ste"stine
dis-plea"sure	ex-tir-pate	in-trin-sic
dis-qui-et	ex-trin-sic	in-va"lid
dis-se-m-ble	Fan-ta"stic	in-vei-gle
dis-tinct-ly	for-bear-ance	Lieu-te-nant
dis-tri"bute	for-bid-den	Ma-lig-nant
di-vi-ner	Gra-na-do	ma-ri"time
di-vo-ce-ment	Hence-for-ward	ma-ter-nal
di-ur-nal	I-de-a	me-cha"nic
do-me"stic	il-lu"strate	mis-chie-vous
E-le"ven	im-bel-lish	Noc-tur-nal
em-bar-go	im-mor-tal	O-bei-sance
em-bez-zel	im-par-lance	ob-ser-vance
em-broi-der	im-pli"cit	oc-cur-rence
e-mer-gent	im-post-hume	of-fen-sive
em-ploy-ment	in-car-nate	out-lan-dish
en-a"mel	in-cen-tive	Pom-gra"nate
en-coun-ter	in-chant-ment	port-man-teau
en-cou"rage	in-clo-sure	por-trai-ture
en-dea-vour	in-clu-sive	pre-ce-dent
e-ner-vate	in-cul-cate	pre-sump-tive

pro-hi"bit	sub-mis-sive	un-fru-gal
pu-is-fant	Tar-pau-lin	un-fruit-ful
Re-lin-quish	te"sta-tor	un-god-ly
re-main-der	to-bac-co	un-ho-ly
re-mem-ber	to-ge"ther	un-just-ly
re-mon-strance	tran-spa-rent	un-learn-ed
re-ple"nish	tri-bu-nal	un-mind-ful
re-ple"vin	Vice-ge-rent	un-ru-ly
re-sem-ble	vin-dic-tive	un-skil-ful
re-ti-nue	Un-cer-tain	un-sta-ble
re-ve"nue	un-co"ver	un-thank-ful
Se-du-cers	un-e-qual	un-time-ly
se-que"ster	un-feign-ed	un-wor-thy
spec-ta-tor	un-faith-ful	u-ten-sil

T A B L E III.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

A C-qui-esce	cor-re"spond	in-ter-cede
af-ter-wards	coun-ter-mand	in-ter-cept
a-la-mode	coun-ter-mine	in-ter-pose
am-bu"scade	coun-ter-vail	in-ter-veen
ap-per-tain	De-o-dand	in-tro-duce
ap-pre-hend	dis-al-low	Ma-ca-roon
Cap-a-pee	dis-an-nul	ma-ga-zine
ca-val-cade	dis-ap-point	mas-que-rade
cir-cum-cise	do"mi-neer	O-ver-charge
cir-cum-scribe	En-ter-tain	o-ver-drive
cir-cum-vent	ex-pe-dite	o-ver-flow
com-pre-hend	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-laid
con-de-scend	im-por-tune	o-ver-past

o-ver-seer	re-in-force	there-up on
o-ver-spread	ren-dez-vous	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-thrown	re"par-tee	vo"lun-teer
o-ver-whelm	re-pre-hend	Un-der-mine
Pa"ra-mont	re"pre-sent	Where-un-to
per-se-vere	Se"re-nade	where-with-al
Re"col-lect	se"ven-teen	Ye-ster-day
re"con-cile	There-un-to	ye"ster-night

A Praxis on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.

OF CONTENTMENT.

THink no Man happy, because he outwardly appears so. What! tho' Providence has largely endowed him, and Fortune seems fawningly to court him: suppose him blest with plentiful Stores, his Substance daily increasing, and every Enterprize successful; the World affords no Joy, that he possesses not, and his Days seem one continued Scene of Happiness; yet still his Bliss may not be *Sterling*, and there may be some *Alloy*, that may give an Abridgment to his Happiness. His Mind may be unquiet; many anxious Thoughts may privately gnaw upon his Vitals, and utterly overthrow the conceited Idea of Joy.

No Station in this World can afford us un-mixed pleasure; I will therefore neither envy, nor wish for the Happiness I see, lest, with it, I meet those Miseries, that lie obscure, and may bring me to Repentance for my unbounded and wanton Desires.

All earthly Enjoyments are attended with something that mightily lessens our Joys; the Head
that

that wears a Crown is filled with more Disquiet than the Breast of a Commoner; and a mean Shepherd may enjoy a greater Portion of Contentment, than the wealthiest and most powerful Monarch.

If Men could plainly distinguish, and perceive the secret Misfortunes of their Neighbours, few would be desirous to change Stations with them.

O merciful God, Give us the Blessing of Sedateness of Mind; then shall we be happy in every Circumstance of Life.

Words of Four Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

A"Bro-ga-ting	com-mis-sa-ry	di"li-gent-ly
ac-ces-sa-ry	com-pe-ten-cy	Ef-fi-ca-cy
a"gri-mo-ny	com-pa-ra-ble	e"le-gan-cy
a"la-ba"ster	com-ply-ca-ted	e"li-gi"ble
a-li-e-nate	con-fi"sto-ry	e"vi-dent-ly
al-le-go-ry	con-ti-nen-cy	ex-cel-len-cy
a-mi-a-ble	con-tro-ver-sy	ex-em-pla-ry
a"mi-ca-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	ex-o-ra-ble
an-ti-qua-ry	cor-ri-gi-ble	Fi"gu-ra-tive
ar-bi-tra-ry	cor-pu-len-cy	for-mi-da-ble
Be"ne-fit-ing	cor-rup-ti-ble	Ge"ne-ral-ly
Ca"ter-pil-lar	co"ve-tous-ness	glo-ri-ous-ly
ce"re-mo-ny	cu-ri-ous-ly	Ha"ber-dash-er
cha"ri-ta-ble	De"li-ca-cy	he"te-ro-dox
com-for-ta-ble	de"spi-ca-ble	ho"nou-ra-ble
	D 3	Ho"spi-

ho"spi-ta-ble	Na"tu-ral-ly	so-ci-a-ble
Ig-no-mi-ny	na"vi-ga-ble	so"li-tary
in-no-cen-cy	ne"ces-sa-ry	sum-ma-ri-ly
in-ven-to-ry	ne-cro-man-cy	Ta"ber-na-cle
Ju-di-ca-ture	O"ra-to-ry	tem-po-ral-ly
La"pi-da-ry	Pa-tri-mo-ny	te"sti-mo-ny
le-gis-la-tive	pe-remp-to-ry	to"le-ra-ble
li"be-ra-li-ty	pre-mu-ni-re	tran-si-to-ry
Ma"le-fac"tor	pur-ga-to-ry	tur"bu-len-cy
mar-ve-lous-ly	Ra-ti-o-nal	tri"bu-ta-ry
ma"tri-mo-ny	rea-so-na-ble	Va"li-ant-ly
me"lan-cho-ly	re-frac-to-ry	va-ri-a-ble
me"mo-ra-ble	righ-te-ous-ness	ve"ge-ta-ble
mer-ce-na-ry	Sa"la-man-der	ve-he-ment-ly
mi"hi-ta-ry	sanc-tu-a-ry	ve"ne-ra-ble
mi"se-ra-ble	se"cre-ta-ry	vir"tu-ous-ly
mo"de-rate-ly	se"pa-ra-tist	vi-gi-lan-cy
mo"na-ste-ry	se"ve-ral-ly	vo"lun-ta-ry

TABLE II.

Words accented on the Second Syllable.

A B-bre-vi-ate	ad-mi"ni-ster	al-le-gi-ance
a-bi"li-ty	ad-mis-si-on	al-lu-si-on
a-bo"mi-nate	ad-op-ti-on	am-bas-sa-dor
a-bun-dant-ly	ad-ver-ten-cy	am-bi"gu-ous
ac-ce-le-rate	ad-ver-tise-ment	am-bi-ti-on
ac-ces-si-ble	a-dul-te-rate	am-phi"bi"ous
ac-com-mo-date	af-fec-ti-on	a-na"lo-gy
a-ci"di-ty	af-flic-ti-on	a-na"ly-sis
ac-ti-vi-ty	af-fi"ni-ty	a-na"to-mize
ad-di-ti-on	a-la"cri-ty	a-na"to-my
		an-ge"

an-ge"li-cal	ca-no"ni-cal	con-ca"vi-ty
an-ni-hi"late	ca-pa"ci-ty	con-cep-ti-on
an-ti"qui-ty	ca-pi-tu-late	con-clu-si-on
an-ti"pa-thy	ca-pri"ci-ous	con-cu-pis-cence
a-po"ca-lyps	cap-ti"vi-ty	con-cul-si-on
a-po"lo-gy	ce-le"ri-ty	con-di"ti-on
a-po"sta-sy	ce-le"sti-al	con-fec-ti-on
a-po"sta-tize	cen-so-ri-ous	con-fe"de-rate
a-po"sto-lic	cen-tu-ri-on	con-fes-si-on
ap-pa"ri-tor	cer-ti"fi-cate	con-for-mi-ty
ap-pci-la-tive	ces-sa-ti-on	con-fu-si-on
ap-pro-pri-ate	cha-me-le-on	con-gra"tu-late
ap-pur-te-nance	chi-rur-ge-on	con-gru-i-ty
ar-bi"tra-ment	cir-cum-fe-rence	con-junc-ti-on
ar-ti"cu-late	col-la"te-ral	con-spi"cu-ous
ar-ti"fi-cer	col-la-ti-on	con-spi"ra-cy
ar-til-le-ry	col-lec-ti-on	con-spi"ra-tor
a"sker-si-on	col-le-gi-ate	con-struc-ti-on
af-fa-si-nate	com-bu"sti-ble	con-sump-ti-on
af-fi-du-ous	co-me"di-an	con-ta-gi-on
af-fo-ci-ate	com-me"mo-rate	con-ta"mi-nate
af-sump-ti-on	com-mis-si-on	con-ten-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	com-mo-di-ous	con-ti"nu-ance
at-te"nu-ate	com-mo"di-ty	con-trac-ti-on
au-da-ci-ous	com-mu-ni-cate	con-tri"ti-on
au-tho"ri-ty	com-mu-ni-on	con-ve-ni-ent
Bar-ba-ri-an	com-pa"ni-on	con-ver-si-on
bar-ba"ri-ty	com-pas-si-on	con-vic-ti-on
be-a"ti-fy'd	com-pen-di-ous	con-vul-si-on
be-a-ti-tude	com-pe"ti-tor	cor-po-re-al
be-ha-vi-our	com-plex-i-on	cor-rec-ti-on
be-ne"fi-cence	com-po"si-tor	cor-ro"bo-rate
be"ne"vo-lence	com-pref-si-on	cor-rup-ti-on
bi-tu-mi-nous	com-pul-si-on	cre-a-ti-on
Ca-la"mi-ty	com-punc-ti-on	cre-du-li-ty

Dam-

Dam-na-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ex-a"spe-rate
de-bi"li-ty	dj-ver-si-ty	ex-clu-si-on
de-cen-ni-al	di-vi"si-on	ex-em-pli-fy
de-ci"si-on	Ef-fec-tu-al	ex-emp-ti-on
de-coc-ti-on	ef-fe"mi-nate	ex-hi"la-rate
de-fec-ti-on	ef-fi"ci-ent	ex-o"ne-rate
de-fi"ci-ent	ef-fi"gi-es	ex-or-bi-tant
de-ge"ne-rate	ef-fu-si-on	ex-pan-si-on
de-jec-ti-on	e-gre-gi-ous	ex-pe-di-ent
de-lec-ta-ble	e-jec-ti-on	ex-pe-ri-ence
de-li"be-rate	e-la"bo-rate	ex-pe"ri-ment
de-li"ci-ous	e-lec-ti-on	ex-po"si-tor
de-li"ne-ate	e-ma"scu-late	ex-pres-si-on
de-li"ve-rance	em-broi-de"rer	ex-pul-si-on
de-lu-si-on	e-mis-si-on	ex-te"nu-ate
de-mo-ni-ac	em-pha-ti-cal	ex-te-ri-or
de-po"pu-late	en-co-mi-um	ex-tor-ti-on
de-pres-si-on	en-thu-si-asm	ex-trac-ti-on
de-ri"si-on	e-nor-mi-ty	ex-tra"va-gant
de-scrip-ti-on	e-pi"i-co-pal	ex-tre"mi-ty
de-ser-ti-on	e-pi"to-mize	ex-u-be-rant
de-struc-ti-on	e-qua"li-ty	Fa-ci"li-ty
de-ter-mi-nate	e-qui"va-lent	fal-la-ci-ous
de-trac-ti-on	e-qui"vo-cal	fa-mi"li-ar
de-vo-ti-on	e-qui"vo-cate	fan-ta"sti-cal
dex-te"ri-ty	e-ra"di-cate	fe-ro"ci-ty
dis-fu-si-on	er-ro-ne-ous	fer-ti"li-ty
di-gres-si-on	e-rup-ti-on	fe"sti"vi-ty
di-men-si-on	es-sen-ti-al	fi-de"li-ty
di-mi"nu-tive	e-ter-ni-ty	foun-da-ti-on
di-rec-ti-on	e-the-re-al	fra-gi"li-ty
dis-cre"ti-on	e-va"cu-ate	fru-i"ti-on
dis-cus-si-on	e-va"po-rate	Gar-ru-li-ty
dis-ho"ne-sly	e-va-si-on	gram-ma"ti-cal
dis-sen-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	Har-mo-ni-ous

hu-

hu-ma"ni-ty	in-fec-ti-ous	Ma-gi"ci-an
hu-mi"li-ty	in-fe-ri-or	mag-ni"fi-cence
hy-dro"pi-cal	in-ge-ni-ous	ma-le"vo-lent
hy-po"cri-sy	in-he"ri-tance	ma-li"ci-ous
hy-po"the-sis	i"ni"qui-ty	ma-te-ri-al
iden-ti-ty	i"ni"ti-ate	ma-tri"cu-late
ido"la-trous	in-junc-ti-on	ma-tu-ri-ty
il-li"te-rate	in-ju-ri-ous	me-lo-di-ous
il-lu-mi-nate	in-scrip-ti-on	me-ri"di-an
il-lu"stri-ous	in-scru-ta-ble	mi-li"ti-a
im-ma"cu-late	in-fi"nu-ate	mor-ta"li-ty
im-me-di-ate	in-spec-ti-on	mu-ni"fi-cent
im-mer-si-on	in-struc-ti-on	mu-si"ci-an
im-mu-ni-ty	in-te"gre-ty	Nar-ra-ti-on
im-mu-ta-ble	in-tel-li-gence	na-ti"vi-ty
im-par-ti-al	in-ten-ti-on	no-bi"li-ty
im-pe"di-ment	in-te-ri-or	no-to-ri-ous
im-pe-ri-ous	in-va-si-on	O-be-di-ence
im-per-ti-nent	in-ven-ti-on	ob-jec-ti-on
im-pe"tu-ous	in-ve"te-rate	ob-la-ti-on
im-pla-ca-ble	in-vi-o-late	ob-li"te-rate
im-por-tu-nate	in-vi"si-ble	ob-li"vi-on
im-po"ve-rish	i-ro"ni-cal	ob-nox-i-ous
im-pres-si-on	ir-re"gu-lar	ob-scu-ri-ty
im-pu-ni-ty	ir-re"ve-rent	ob-struc-ti-on
in-ces-sant-ly	ir-rup-ti-on	oc-ca-si-on
in-ci"fi-on	Ju-di"ci-al	oe-co"no-my
in-con-gru-ous	ju-di"ci-ous	of-fi"ci-ous
in-cor-po-rate	La-bo-ri-ous	om-ni"po-tent
in-de"fi-nite	las-ci"vi-ous	om-ni"sci-ent
in-de-li-ble	le-gi"ti-mate	o-pi"ni-on
in-dem-ni-fy	li-cen-ti-ate	op-pres-si-on
in-dem-ni-ty	li-cen-ti-ous	op-pro-bri-ous
in-du"stri-ous	lieu-te"nan-cy	o-ra-ti-on
in-ef-fa-ble	li-ti"gi-ous	o-ri"gi-nal

out-

out-ra-gi-ous	pro-di"gi-ous	fa-ti-e-ty
Par-ti"cu-lar	pro-fes-si-on	se-cu-ri-ty
par-ti"ti-on	pro-ge"ni-tor	se-di"ti-on
pa-the"ti-cal	pro-por-ti-on	se-ve"ri-ty
pa-vi"li-on	pro-pri-e-ty	si-mi"li-tude
pe-cu-li-ar	pro"spe"ri-ty	sim-pli"ci-ty
pe-nu-ri-ous	pro-vin-ci-al	sin-ce"ri-ty
per-di"ti-on	pro-vi"si-on	so-bri-e-ty
per-sec-ti-on	punc-ti"li-o	so-ci-e-ty
per-fi"di-ous	pur-ga-ti-on	so-lem-ni-ty
per-ni"ci-ous	Qua-ter-ni-on	sub-jec-ti-on
per-pe"tu-al	quo-ti"di-an	sub-mis-si-on
per-plex-i-ty	Re-bel-li-on	sub-scrip-ti-on
per-spi"cu-ous	re-cep-ta-cle	sub-ser-vi-ent
per-sua-si-on	re-cep-ti-on	sub-stan-ti-al
pe-ti"ti-on	re-ci"pro-cal	sub-trac-ti-on
phi-lo"so-pher	re-demp-ti-on	sub-ver-si-on
phy-si"ci-an	re-din-te-grate	suc-ces-si-on
pol-lu-ti-on	re-flex-i-on	suf-fi"ci-ent
pos-ses-si-on	re-ge"ne-rate	sta-bi"li-ty
po-si"ti-on	re-jec-ti-on	su-pre"ma-cy
po"ste"ri-ty	re-i"te-rate	Tau-to"lo-gy
po"sti"li-on	re-la-ti-on	tem-pe"stu-ous
po-ten-ti-al	re-li"gi-on	ter-re"stri-al
pre-ci"pi-tate	re-luc-tan-cy	tra-di"-ti-on
pre-de"sti-nate	re-mis-si-on	tran-quil-li-ty
pre-dic-ti-on	re-spon-si-ble	trans-gres-si-on
pre-do"mi-nate	resto"ra-tive	trans-la-ti-on
pre-e"mi-nence	re-stric-ti-on	tri-en-ni-al
pre-pa"ra-tive	re-ten-ti-on	tu-i"ti-on
pre-po"ste-rous	re-ta-li-ate	tu-mul-tu-ous
pre-ro"ga-tive	rhe-to"ri-cal	ty-ran"ni-cal
pres-by"te-ry	ri-di"cu-lous	Va-ca-ti-on
pre-scrip-ti-on	Sa-ga"ci-ty	va-cu-ity
pre-sump-tu-ous	sal-va-ti-on	ve-ne-re-al

re-ra"ci-ty	vic-to-ri-ous	U-bi"qui-ty
ver-mi"li on	vir-gi"ni-ty	un-cer-tain-ty
vex-a-ti-on	vi-va"ci-ty	un-righ-te-ous
vi-cif-fi-tude	vo-lup-tu-ous	ux-o-ri-ous

T A B L E III.

Words accented on the Third Syllable.

A"Da-man-tine
 af-fi-da-vit
 a-gri-cul-ture
 a"na-bap-tist
 ap-pre-hen-sive
 ar-bi-tra-tor
 Bar-ri-ca-do
 Co-ad ju-tor
 com-pre-hen-sive
 cor-re-spon-dent
 Dis-in-he"rit
 dis-con-ti"nue
 For-ni-ca-tor
 How-so-e"ver
 In-ter-lo-per
 in-ter-mix-ture
 Ma-the-ma"tics

ma-ra-ve-dis
 me"lan-cho"lic
 me-mo-ran-dum
 mis-ad-ven-ture
 me-ta-mor-phose
 No-men-cla-tor
 Om-ni-pre-sent
 or-na-men-tal
 Pa-tro-ny"mic
 pe-do-bap-tism
 per-ad-ven-ture
 per-se-ve-rance
 pre-de-ces-sor
 Sa-cer-do-tal
 su-do-ri"fic
 sup-ple-men-tal
 Who-so-e"ver

On the last Syllable.

Le"ger-de-main Ne"ver-the-less

A

A P R A X I S

On the foregoing Chapter, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Syllables.

O F R E L I G I O N.

A School-Boy, entering upon his Learning, imagines it a Work of great Difficulty, that it will require abundance of Labour and Care, that the Procedure must cost him much Pains, besides the Fear of losing many and delightful Hours of Play. He is very loth to begin; all the Persuasions, Advice, or Threatnings of his Master are irksom to him; but as he proceeds further, and perceives the Advantages, which he will gain by good Tuition, it appears with a more delightful Prospect: he will relinquish all Joys, and youthful Sports, to arrive at some Perfection in Learning; each Author affords him new Delights, and therein he places his chiefeſt Contentment.

So it is with most men. Being advised to a religious Course, they imagine it a terrible task, impossible to be undergone, and that they shall never go thro' with it; that it will rob them of all their darling Pleasures, and deprive them of all their beloved Enjoyments. This makes them very loth to set about it; they think it too severe, and full only of Austerity; the Way seems very rugged and troublesome, and they are unwilling to travel in that Path; but, if they once conquer the Reluctancy of their sensual Appetites, and overthrow their Obstructions, if they but once begin to be sensible of the pernicious

not
 nicious Consequences of their Mistake, thence-
 forward they meet the most ravishing De-
 lights. Then Religion seems truly pleasant and
 agreeable ; Practice removes the Difficulty, and
 makes the dreaded Labour easy ; they would
 not then quit their present State for all the tran-
 sitory Enjoyments the World can afford. Then
 they acknowledge that its Beginning only is labo-
 rious, its Continuance pleasant, and its End the
 truest Felicity.

N B. See more Lessons in the Appendix.

C H A P. VI.

Words of Five Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Words accented on the Second Syllable.

A-Bo"mi-na-ble	ex-tra"va-gan-cy
am-bi"ti-ous-ly	ex-u-be-ran-cy
a-po"the-ca-ry	Har-mo-ni-ous-ly
aux-i"li-a-ry	he-re"di-ta-ry
Com-mu-ni-ca-ble	Im-me-di-ate-ly
con-sec-ti-o-ner	in-cen-di-a-ry
con-fe"de-ra-cy	in-con-ti-nen-cy
con-temp-tu-ous-ly	in-cor-rup-ti-ble
con-ti"nu-al-ly	in-e"vi-ta-ble
con-tri"bu-ta-ry	in-ex-o-ra-ble
con-ve"ni-en-cy	in-i"mi-ta-ble
Dis-cre"di-ta-ble	in-nu-me-ra-ble
Ef-fi"ci-en-cy	in-su-pe-ra-ble
e-gre-gi-ous-ly	ir-re"pa-ra-ble
e-spe"ci-al-ly	ir-re"vo-ca-ble
ex-tor-ti-o-ner	

Laf-

Laf-ci"vi-ous-ness
 le-gi"ti-ma-cy
 No-to-ri-ous-ly
 O-ri"gi-nal-ly
 Pe-cu-ni-a-ry
 per-pe"tu-al"ly
 pro-tho"no-ta-ry

Re-po"si-to-ry
 Un-ne"ces-sa-ry
 un-rea-son-a-ble
 un-mea-su-ra-ble
 un-pro"fi-ta-ble
 un-righ-te-ous-ness
 un-se"pa-ra-ble

TABLE II.

Of Words of Five Syllables, accented on the middle Syllable.

AB-di-ca-ti-on
 A"ca-de"mi-cal
 ac-cep-ta-ti-on
 ac-qui-si"ti-on
 ad-mi-ra-ti-on
 ad-mo-ni"ti-on
 a"do-ra-ti-on
 a"du-la-ti-on
 af-fa-bi"li-ty
 af-fec-ta-ti-on
 al-le-ga-ti-on
 al-le-go"ri-cal
 am-bi-gu-i-ty
 am-mu-ni"ti-on
 am-pu-ta-ti-on
 a"na-the"ma-tize
 a"ni-mo"si-ty
 an-ni-ver-sa-ry
 an-no-ta-ti-on
 ap-pa-ri"ti-on

ap-pel-la-ti-on
 af-fi-du-i-ty
 a"stro-lo"gi-cal
 a"stro-no"mi-cal
 a"va-ri"ci-ous
 Be-a-ti"fi-cal
 be"ne-dic-ti-on
 be"ne-fi"ci-al
 Ca"sti-ga-ti-on
 Ce"le-bra-ti-on
 ce"re-mo-ni-al
 cir-cu-la-ti-on
 cir-cum-ci"fi-on
 cir-cum-spec-ti-on
 co-es-sen-ti-al
 com-bi-na-ti-on
 com-mi-na-ti-on
 com-pe-ti"ti-on
 com-pre-hen-si-ble
 com-pre-hen-si-on

con-

con-de-scen-fi-on	dis-o-be-di-ent
con-fla-gra-ti-on	dis-pen-sa-ti-on
con-fu-ta-ti-on	dis-po-si"ti-on
con-gre-ga-ti-on	dis-so-lu-ti-on
con-ju-ra-ti-on	di"stri-bu-ti-on
con-se-cra-ti-on	di"vi-na-ti-on
con-so-la-ti-on	do"mi-na-ti-on
con-stel-la-ti-on	E"du-ca-ti-on
con-ster-na-ti-on	ef-fi-ca-ci-ous
con-sti-tu-ti-on	e"lo-cu-ti-on
con-sul-ta-ti-on	e"mu-la-ti-on
con-tem-pla-ti-on	e"pi-de"mi-cal
con-tra-dic-ti-on	e-qua-ni-mi-ty
con-tri-bu-ti-on	e"sti-ma-ti-on
con-tu-ma-ci-ous	ex-com-mu-ni-cate
con-tu-me-li-ous	ex-e-cra-ti-on
con-ver-sa-ti-on	ex-e-cu-ti-on
co"pu-la-ti-on	ex-ha-la-ti-on
co"ro-na-ti-on	ex-hi-bi-ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on	ex-hor-ta-ti-on
De"cla-ma-ti-on	ex-pec-ta-ti-on
de"cla-ra-ti-on	ex-pe-di-ti-on
de"di-ca-ti-on	ex-pi-ra-ti-on
de"fa-ma-ti-on	ex-pla-na-ti-on
de"fi-ni"ti-on	ex-po-si-ti-on
de-mo"cri-a-ti-cal	Fer-men-ta-ti-on
de-mon-stra-ti-on	for-ni-ca-ti-on
de"po-si"ti-on	Ge"ne-ra-ti-on
de"pri-va-ti-on	ge"ne-ro"si-ty
de"pu-ta-ti-on	Ha-bi-ta"ti-on
de"ri-va-ti-on	he-si-ta-ti-on
de"so-la-ti-on	ho"spi-ta-li-ty
de"spe-ra-ti-on	hy"po-cri-ti-cal
de-va"sta-ti-on	Il-le-gi"ti-mate
di-a-bo"li-cal	im-be-cil-li-ty

i"mi-ta-ti-on	op-por-tu-ni-ty
im-po-si"ti-on	op-po-si"ti-on
in-cli-na-ti-on	or-di-na-ti-on
in-cor-rup-ti-on	o"sten-ta-ti-on
in-di-vi"du-al	Par-ti-a"li-ty
in-flam-ma-ti-on	per-pen-di"cu-lar
in-qui-si"ti-on	per-pe-tu-i-ty
in-spi-ra-ti-on	per-se-cu-ti-on
in-si-tu-ti-on	per-spi-cu-i-ty
in-sur-rec-ti-on	per-tur-ba-ti-on
in-ter-ces-si-on	pe"sti-len-ti-al
in-tro-duc-ti-on	pos-si-bi"li-ty
in-vi-ta-ti-on	pre"pa-ra-ti-on
Ju-ris-dic-ti-on	pre-ser-va-ti-on
La-men-ta-ti-on	prin-ci-pa"li-ty
li"be-ra"li-ty	pro"cla-ma-ti-on
li"mi-ta-ti-on	pro"di-ga"li-ty
Ma-gi"ste-ri-al	pro-hi-bi"ti-on
mag-na-ni"mi-ty	pro"pa-ga-ti-on
ma"the-ma"ti-cal	pro"ro-ga-ti-on
me-di-o"cri-ty	pro"vi-den-ti-al
me-di-ta-ti-on	pro"vo-ca-ti-on
mi"ni-st-ra-ti-on	pub-li-ca-ti-on
mis-con-struc-ti-on	pu-sil-la"ni-mous
mo"de-ra-ti-on	pu-tre-fac-tion
mul-ti-pli"ci-ty	Quint-es-sen-ti-al
mu-ta-bi"li-ty	Re"col-lec-ti-on
Na"vi-ga-ti-on	re"for-ma-ti-on
non-con-for-mi-ty	re-lax-a-ti-on
nu-me-ra-ti-on	re"no-va-ti-on
Ob-li-ga-ti-on	re"pe-ti-ti-on
ob-ser-va-ti-on	re"pre-hen-si-on
oc-cu-pa-ti-on	re"pro-ba-ti-on
o-do-ri"fe-rous	re"pu-ta-ti-on
o"pe-ra-ti-on	re"ser-va-ti-on

re"so-

re"so-lu-ti-on	su-per-sti"ti-on
re"sto-ra-ti-on	sup-pli-ca-ti-on
re"sur-rec-ti-on	sup-po-si"ti-on
re"tri-bu-ti-on	sur-rep-ti"ti-ous
re"ve-la-ti-on	Te"sti-mo-ni-al
re"ve"ren-ti-al	to"le"ra-ti-on
re"vo-lu-ti-on	tran-spor-ta-ti-on
Sa"cri-le-gi-ous	tri"bu-la-ti-on
sa"lu-ta-ti-on	Va"le-dic-ti-on
sa"tis-fac-ti-on	va-ri-a-ti-on
se"pa-ra-ti-on	ve"ge-ta-ti-on
sin-gu-la"ri-ty	ve"ne-ra-ti-on
si"tu-a-ti-on	vin-di-ca-ti-on
spe"cu-la-ti-on	vi-o-la-ti-on
suf-fo-ca-ti-on	Un-ad-vi sed-ly
su-per-fi"ci-al	u-ni-for-mi-ty
su-per-scrip-ti-on	

A P R A X I S

On the foregoing Chapter, consisting of Words not exceeding five Syllables.

Of M A N.

LORD, what is Man! originally Dust, ingendred in Sin, brought forth with Sorrow, helpless in his Infancy, extravagantly wild in his Youth, mad in his Manhood, decrepit in his Age; his first Voice moves Pity, his last commands Grief.

Nature clothes the Beasts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fishes with Scales; but Man is born naked; his Hands cannot handle, his Feet cannot walk, his Tongue cannot speak, nor his Eyes see aright; simple his Thoughts,

E

vain

vain his Desires. Toys his Delights. He no sooner puts on his distinguishing Character Reason, but he burns it with wild-fire Passions, taints it with abominable Pride, tears it with insatiable Revenge, dirts it with Avarice, and stains it with Debauchery !

His next State is full of Miseries. Fears torment, Hopes intoxicate, Cares perplex, Enemies assault him, Friends betray him, Thieves rob him, Wrongs oppress him, and Dangers way-lay him.

His last Scene is deplorable ; his Eyes dim, Hands feeble, Feet lame, Sinews shrunk, Bones dry ; his Days are full of Sorrow, his Nights of Pain, his Life miserable, his Death terrible ; his Infancy is full of Folly, Youth of Disorder and Toil, Age of Infirmary !

Lord, what is Man ! A Dunghill blanch'd with Snow, a May-game of Fortune, a Mark for Malice, a Butt for Envy ! If poor, despised ; if rich, flattered ; if prudent, mistrusted ; if simple, derided : His Beauty is but a Flower ; his Strength, Grass ; his Wit, a Flash ; his Wisdom, Folly ; his Judgment, weak ; his Art, Imperfection ; his Glory, a Blaze ; his Time a Span ; himself a Bubble ! He is born crying, lives laughing, and dies groaning !

*Who then to vain mortality shall trust,
But limns the Water, or but writes in Dust !*

C H A P. VII.

Words of Six and seven Syllables.

The Accent is upon the Third Syllable from the End, unless otherwise mark'd.

A B-bre-vi-a-ti-on	de-ter-mi-na-ti-on
a-bo-mi-na-ti-on	di-la"pi-da-ti-on
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on	dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
ad-mi-ni-s-tra-ti-on	dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on
a"ni-mad-ver-si-on	dis-si-mu-la-ti-on
an-ni-hi-la-ti-on	Ec-cle-si-a"sti-cal
an-nun-ci-a-ti-on	e"di-fi-ca-ti-on
ar-chi-e-pi"-sco-pal	e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
a"ri-sto-cra"ti-cal	e"lee-mo"si-na-ry
as-faf-fi-na-ti-on	en-thu-si-a"sti-cal
as-se-ve-ra-ti-on	e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
as-so-ci-a-ti-on	e-ra-di-ca-ti-on
Ca"pi-tu-la-ti-on	e-va-cu-a-ti-on
ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly	e-va-po-ra-ti-on
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	ex-a-mi-na-ti-on
cir-cum-vo-lu-ti-on	ex-a"spe-ra-ti-on
co-es-sen-ti-a"li-ty	ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
com-me-mo-ra-ti-on	ex-po"stu-la-ti-on
com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	ex-te"nu-a-ti-on
con-si-de-ra-ti-on	ex-tra-or-di-na-ry
con-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on	Fa-mi-li-a"ri-ty
con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on	fruc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
De-li-be-ra-ti-on	Ge-o-gra"phi-cal-ly
de-li-ne-a-ti-on	glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
de-no-mi-na-ti-on	gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

He"te"ro-ge-ne-ous	pro-por-ti-o-na-ble
hu-mi"li-a-ti-on	pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
I"ma"gi-na-ti-on	pu-sil-la-ni"mi-ty
im-mu-ta-bi"li-ty	Qua"li-fi-ca-ti-on
in-fal-li-bi"li-ty	Ra"ti-fi-ca-ti-on
in-sen-si-bi"li-ty	re-ca-pi"tu-la-ti-on
in-tre-pre-ta-ti-on	re"com-men-da-ti-on
in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on	re"con-ci"li-a-ti-on
ir-re-gu-la"ri-ty	re-ge"ne"ra-ti-on
Ma-the-ma-ti"ci-an	re"pre-sen-ta-ti-on
mo"di-fi-ca-ti-on	re-ta"li-a-ti-on
mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on	Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
mul-ti"pli-ca-ti-on	sig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
Na"tu-ra"li-za-ti-on	so-lem-ni-za-ti-on
O-be-di-en-ti-al	su-pe-ri-o"ri-ty
Pre-de"sti-na-ti-on	Trans-fi"gu-ra-ti-on
pro-cra"sti-na-ti-on	tran-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on
pro-nun"ci-a-ti-on	Un-cir-cum-ci"fi-on
pro-pi"ti-a-ti-on	u-ni-ver-sa"li-ty

A P R A X I S

On the foregoing Chapter, consisting of some Words of Six Syllables.

Early P I E T Y.

THAT Traveller is unquestionably more likely to accomplish his Journey, that sets out betimes in the Morning, than he, that lingers till the Sun's declination. A great deal of Pains must be used to regain the Minutes that are fled, which, had they been well employed, that Labour had been saved. It requires more indefatigable Labour to recover wasted Time, than

than beneficially to improve it, when present. The Hazards are infinite, the difficulties extraordinary, and vastly disproportional are the Odds that may attend Delay. He that defers the Works of Piety till ripe Years, or old age, is very uncertain of securing his Salvation. Evil Habits are not soon put off; having once taken Root they are not easily supplanted, or perhaps Time may not be allowed; for the Abuse of God's Mercy is no Warrant for the Continuation of it, and much more remains to be performed in an Inch of Time, than need to have been done in our whole Span. Humiliation, for past Transgressions, is a Work indispensably necessary; but a careful Obedience lightens the Burden, and facilitates the Task, to the Performance of which, there is no Method so rationally effectual, as to begin young. An early Piety is a great Step towards walking in the Paths of Goodness; and a *Child, train'd up in the Way that he should go, will not depart from it, when he is old.* Lord, water us in the Spring with the Dew of Heaven, that, at the universal Harvest of the World, thou may'st gather us into thy Paradisaical Garner.

*Some have died young, while others old have fell;
Yet these liv'd long enough, who lived well.*

C H A P. VIII.

*Proper Names, and Words usually written with
a Capital Letter at the Beginning.*

T A B L E I.

Words of One Syllable.

A^I Aix Anne; Bath Bede Bell Blan Blend
Boyn Boys Briel Buz; Caen Cain Charles
Christ Cis Claude Cleves Creet Cush; Dan Dan
Delft Diep Dort Dutch; Elb Er Eve; Fe
France French Fulb; Gad Gath Gaul George
Ghent God Greece Greek Guise; Hague Ha
Hugh Hull Hur; Jah James Jane Jew Joa
Job John Jôve Juice Jude June; Kent Kir Kil
Koz; Lisle Lot Luke Luz Lyn; Maese Mar
Mars May Mede Mentz Metz Meuse Mons
Nants Ner Nice Nile Mob Nod Noph; O
Owze; Pau Paul Phut Pierce Pul Pur; Ralp
Reu Rhine Rhodes Rhone Roan Rome Rut
Rye; Saul Scot Sein Seir Seth Shaul Shem Shu
Spain Spire Swede; Thames Thebes Toul Tour
Trent Troy Turk Tweed Tyre; Ur Us
Wales Ware Wells Wilts Worms; York; Zai
Ziph Ziz Zouch Zug Zuph Zuz Zuyd.

TABLE II.

Proper Names of two Syllables, having the Accent on the first Syllable.

A A-ron	A-phek	Ba-lak	Ce-dron
Ab-ba	A-pril	Bal-tick	Ce-phas
A-bel	A-ram	Ba-rak	Ce-far
Ab-ner	Ar-kite	Ba-ruch	Chal-dees
A-chish	Ar-nold	Ba-shan	Chat-ham
A-chor	Ar-non	Bed-ford	Che-rub
Ach-sah	A-sa	Bed-lam	Chil-mad
A"dam	A-saph	Be-rith	Chim-ham
Ad-vent	Ash-dod	Ber-nard	Chi-na
A-gag	A-sher	Be"ryl	Chi"flu
A"gate	Asth-ma	Beth-el	Chit-tim
A-gur	A"thens	Beth-shan	Chy"mist
A-hab	Au-gust	Bil-dad	Christ-mas
A-haz	Au-tumn	Bil-had	Cle"ment
Al-bert	A-ven	Bis-cay	Cli-mate
Al-fred	A-vims	Bla"stus	Co"logn
Al-gum	A-vites	Blen-heim	Con-clave
Al-mug	A-vith	Bo-za	Co-os
A"loes	Az-buck	Bo-tolph	Cor-ban
Al-pha	A-zem	Boz-rah	Co-rinth
Al-phage	Az-mon	Bri"stol	Coz-bi
Am-mon	A-zure	Bri"tain	Cu-sham
Am-non	Az-zez	Ca"desli	Cu-shi
A-mos	Az-zah	Ca"lais	Cy-clop
Am-ram	Ba-al	Ca-leb	Cy-prus
A-nak	Ba-bel	Cam-bridge	Cy-rus
An-drew	Bak-buk	Car-mel	Da-gon
An-nas	Ba-laam	Ca"stor	Da-nites
			Da"nube

Da"nube	E-li	Go-shen	I-saac
Da-than	El-len	Gui"nea	In-dies
Da-vid	En-dör	Ha-dad	Ips-wich
De-bir	En"glisb	Ha-gar	Ja-bal
De-dan	E-noch	Hag-gai	Jab-bock
Del-phos	E-nos	Ha-man	Ja-bin
De-mas	E-phod	Ha-mor	Ja-cob
Den-bigh	E-phron	Ha-ran	Ja-el
Der-be	E-fau	He-ber	Jam-bres
Der-by	Esh-col	He-brew	Jan-nes
Di-bon	Es-rom	He-bron	Ja-phet
Di-nah	Es-sex	Hec-tie	Ja-son
Do-eg	Es"ther	He-ge	Je-hu
Dor-cas	E-tham	Hen-ry	Jeph-thah
Do-than	E-thicks	Her-mes	Jes-se
Dub-lin	Eu-rope	Her-mit	Je-sus
Dun-kirk	Ez-ra	Her-mon	Je-thro
Dur-ham	Fal-mouth	He-ro	Jo-ab
Ea"ster	Fe-lix	He"rod	Jo-ash
E-bal	Fen-wick	Hert-ford	Jo-bab
E-ber	Fe"stus	Hin-nom	Jo-el
E"cho	Fran-ces	Hoch-stet	Jok-tan
Ec-logue	Fran-cis	Hol-land	Jo-nas
E-den	Fri-day	Ho-mer	Jop-pa
Ed-mund	Ga-al	Hoph-ni	Jo-seph
E-dom	Ga-za	Ho"race	Jo-tham
Ed-ward	Ge-ber	Ho-reb	Ju-bal
Ed-win	Ger-man	Hum-ber	Ju-dah
Eg-bert	Ger-shom	Hum-phry	Ju-das
Eg-lon	Ge-shur	Hu-shi	Ju-dith
E-gypt	Ge-zer	Hu-shim	Ju-ly
E-hud	Gil-bert	Hu-zoth	Ju"stus
E-kron	Gil-gal	Hy-dra	Ka-desb
E-lam	God-win	Hy-men	Ke-dar
El-dad	Go-mer	Hy-phen	Kei-lah

Ke-nite	Mar-tha	O-mri	Rab-bi
Ki-son	Ma-ry	O-nan	Ra-ca
Kit-tim	Mar-than	O-nyx	Ra-chel
Ko-hath	Mat-thew	O-phir	Ra-hab
Ko-rah	Ma-yor	O"phrah	Ra-mah
La-ban	Med-way	Op-tics	Reu-ben
La-chish	Me-shech	O-reb	Ri"chard
La-mech	Mi-cah	Or-nan	Rim-mon
La"tin	Mi"lan	O"vid	Riz-pah
Lau"rence	Mil-cah	Ox-ford	Ro"bert
Le-ah	Mil-dred	Oz-ni	Ro"ger
Leo"nard	Mo-ab	Pa-dan	Ro-mans
Le"tice	Mo-loch	Pam-phlet	Row-land
Le"vi	Mo"narch	Pa"nic	Ru-fus
Le-vite	Mon-day	Pa"ris	Sa-lem
Lew-is	Mon-mouth	Pa"shur	Sal-mon
Lib-nah	Mo-ses	Pe-ka	Sam-son
Lin-coln	Muf-ti	Pe-leg	Sap-phire
Lif-bon	Na-bal	Pem-broke	Sa-rah
Litch-field	Na-both	Pe-ter	Sar-dine
Lo"gick	Na-dab	Phan-tasm	Sar-dis
Lon-don	Na-dir	Pha-rez	Sa-tan
Lu-cy	Na-hor	Phe-nix	Sa"turn
Lyd-da	Na-hum	Phi"lip	Sa"voy
Ly"ric	Na-ples	Pi-late	Se-lah
Ly-stra	Na-than	Pi-rate	Se"vern
Ma-chir	Ne-bat	Pis-gah	Sha-drach
Ma"dam	Ne-cho	Pla"net	Shal-lum
Ma-dan	Nec-tar	Pri"sc	She-chem
Ma"gick	Nim-rod	Pro-logue	Shit-tim
Ma-gog	No-ah	Pro"vost	Shu-hite
Mam-mon	Nor-man	Pfal-mist	Shu-shan
Mam-re	Nor-wich	Pu-dens	Si-mon
Man-na	O-bed	Quin-tus	Si-nai
Mar-quis	O-mer	Rab-bah	Si-on

Smyr.

Smyr-na	Tar-shish	Tues-day	Ze-nith
So-dom	Tha-mar	Ty-rus	Ze-red
South-wark	Tho-mas	Vash-ti	Zi-ba
Staf-ford	Thum-mim	Ve-nice	Zig-lag
Ste-phen	Thurf-day	U-rim	Zil-pah
Sto-ic	Ti-tus	Uz-zah	Zim ri
Suc-coth	To-bit	Wal-ter	Zi-on
Sun-day	To-paz	War-wick	Zip-por
Ta-bor	To-phet	Xer"xes	Zo-phar
Ta-lent	Tri-bune	Za-dock	Zo-an
Tan-gent	Tu-bal	Zal-mon	Zo-ar

Words accented on the latter Syllables.

A"dage	Co-los	Ju-ly	O-stend
A-men	E"squire	Ma-drid	Stock-holm
Car-lisle	Hoch-stet	Mo-gul	Thou-lon
Ca-tarrh	Ja-pan	Na-varre	

TABLE III.

*Proper Names of Three Syllables.**Accented on the first Syllable.*

A"Bi-gail	Ad-mi-ral	A"ma-lek
A"bi-shag	A"fri-ca	A"ma-sa
A"bi-shai	A"ga-bus	A"me-thyft
A-bi-ud	Al-chy-mist	A"na-gram
A-bra-ham	Al-ge-bra	A"nar-chy
Ab-so-lom	Al-mo-dad	An-gle-sey
		An-gli-

An-gli-cism	Car-bun-cle	E"li-phas
An-ti-christ	Car-me-lite	El-ka-nah
An-ti-och	Ca"ta-ract	E"ly-mas
An-ti-pas	Ca"te-chism	E"me-rald
An-tho-ny	Ca-tho-lic	E"pa-phras
A"pho-rism	Chan-cel-lor	E"phra-im
A-qui-la	Chan-ce-ry	E"pi-cure
A-re-tus	Che"ru-bim	E"pi-logue
Ar-ra-gon	Chi"che"ster	E"thel-bert
Ar-te-mas	Cho"co-late	Eu-cha-rist
Ash-ke-lon	Chri"sti-an	E"ve-rard
Au-stri-a	Chro"ni-cle	Eu-lo-gy
Bac-cha-nal	Chry-so-lite	Ex-e-ter
Ba"by-lon	Chry"so"stom	Ex-o-dus
Bar-ba-ry	Clau-di-us	Ex-or-cism
Bar-na-bas	Cle-o-phas	Fre"de-rick
Ba"ro-net	Col-che-ster	Gab-ba-tha
Bar-sa-bas	Co"lo-nel	Ga-bri-el
Ba"si-lisk	Con-stantine	Ga"li-lee
Bath-she-ba	Cor-si-ca	Gal-lo-way
Bdel-li-um	Cy"pri-an	Ge"ne-sis
Be-li-al	Da"ma-ris	Ge-no-a
Ben-ja-min	Da"ni-el	Ger-ma-ny
Be"tha-ny	De"bo-rah	Gi"be-ah
Beth-le-hem	De"ca-logue	Gi"de-on
Beth-pha-ge	De"li-lah	Gi"le-ad
Beth-she-mesh	De"von-shire	Glou-ce"ster
Bi"ga-my	Di"dy-mus	Gol-go-tha
Bo"ni-face	Do-na-tist	Gre"go-ry
Buck-ing-ham	E"din-burgh	Ha"vi-lah
Cai-a-phas	E"do-mites	Ha-za-el
Ca-na-an	E"kro-nites	He"mi-sphere
Can-da-ce	E"la-mites	Hep-tar-chy
Can-ti-cle	E-li-ab	He"re-ford
Ca-pri-corn	E-li-hu	Ho"ro-scope

Hu-go-not	Ly ["] ci-a	Pass-o-ver
Hun-ga-ry	Ly ["] di-a	Pa ["] ta-ra
Hun-ting-ton	Ly ["] si-as	Pa-tri-arch
I-ro-ny	Mach-pe-lah	Pa-tro-bas
Ish-bo-sheth	Mag-da-len	Pen-te-cost
Ish-ma-el	Ma-ho-met	Pe ["] nu-el
If-ra-el	Mar ["] la-chi	Per-ga-mos
If-sa-char	Man-tu-a	Per-si-ans
I ["] ta-ly	Mar-ga-ret	Pha ["] nu-el
Je ["] bu-site	Mar-ge-ry	Pha-ri-sees
Je ["] su-ite	Me-di-a	Phi ["] li ["] stines
Je ["] shu-run	Me ["] le-a	Phi ["] ne-has
Je ["] ze-bel	Me ["] li-ta	Phry ["] gi-a
Jez-re-el	Mer-cu-ry	Pon-ti-us
Jo-a-chim	Me ["] ta-phor	Por-tu-gal
Jo ["] na-dab	Mid-dle-sex	Po ["] ti-phar
Jo ["] na-than	Mi ["] ri-am	Pres-by-ter
Jo ["] sa-phat	Mo-a-bite	Pro-cho-rus
Jos-ce-lin	Mo ["] de-na	Pub-li-can
Jo ["] shu-a	Mor-de-cai	Pu-ri-tan
Ju-bi-lee	Mu ["] sco-vy	Rab-sha-ket
Ju-da-ism	Na-a-man	Ram-me-lies
Ju-li-us	Na-o-mi	Ro ["] che-ster
Ju-pi-ter	Naph-ta-li	Ro ["] ge-lim
Kad-mi-el	Na ["] za-reth	Ro ["] sa-mond
Ka ["] len-dar	Na ["] za-rite	Sad-du-ceeds
Ka ["] tha-rine	Ni ["] co-las	Sa ["] la-mine
Ke ["] mu-el	Ni ["] ne-veh	Sa ["] mu-el
Ko-ha-thites	Nor-man-dy	San-he-drim
La ["] za-rus	Not-ting-ham	Sa ["] tur-day
Le ["] ba-non	O ["] be-lisk	Sax-o-ny
Lei-ce ["] ster	O-pi-um	Sce ["] le-ton
Le ["] mu-el	Oth-ni-el	Se-ra-phim
Lu-ci-fer	Pa ["] la-tine	Shi ["] me-i
Lu-ci-us	Pa ["] le ["] stine	Shrewf-bu-ry

Shu-

Shu-na-mite	Te"ma-nite	Whit-sun-tide
Si"ci-ly	Te"na-riff	Wil-li-am
Si"me-on	Ter-ri-er	Win-che-ster
Si"se-ra	Ti-mo-thy	Wi"ni-fred
So"do-mite	The-o-dore	Wor-ce-ster
So"lo-mon	Tu"sca-ny	Xe"no-phon
Sof-the-nes	Ty"chi-cus	Zab-di-el
Swit-zer-land	Va"len-tine	Za-cha-ry
Syl-ve"ster	Va"ti-can	Za-re-phath
Sy"ri-ans	U-ri-el	Ze"be-dee
Ta"bi-tha	Uz-zi-el	Ze-bu-lun
Tar-ta-ry	Wed-nes-day	Zip-po-rah
Te-ko-ah	West-min-ster	Zo-di-ac
Te"le-scope		

T A B L E IV.

The Accent is upon the Second Syllable in the following Words.

A -Bad-don	Au-gu"stus	Cho-ra-zin
A-bi-a	A-zo-tus	Co-ni-ah
A-bi-hu	Bar-rab-bas	Cy-re-ne
A-bi-ram	Bar-je-sus	Da-ma"scus
A-cro"stic	Bar-jo-na	Da-ri-us
A-dul-lam	Bar-zil-lai	De-cem-ber
A-grip-pa	Bel-shaz-zar	Di-a-na
A-hi-ja	Ben-ha-dad	Di-lem-ma
A-hi tub	Ber-ni-ce	Ec-lip-tic
A-po"stle	Be-thes-da	E-li-as
A-po-stle	Bis-sex-tile	E-li-jah
Ap-pen-dix	Chal-de-a	E-li-sha
Arch-an-gel	Chi-me-ra	E-qua-tor
		E raf-

E-raſ-mus	Mat-thi-as	Sa-lo-me
E-ra"ſtus	Me-ra-ri	San-bal-lat
E-fai-as	Meſ-fi-as	Sa-phi-ra
Eu-ni-ce	Mi-le-tum	Sa-rep-ta
Eu-phra-tes	Na-aſ-ſon	Sep-tem-ber
Ge-ha-zi	Ni-ca-nor	Su-ſan-na
Ge-ne-va	No-vem-ber	Syl-va-nus
Ge-ri-zim	Oc-to-ber	Ter-tul-lus
Go-li-ah	O-lym-pic	Teu-to"nic
Go-mor-rah	O-me-ga	Thad-de-us
Ha-bak-kuk	O-ri-on	To-bi-as
Hil-ki-ah	O-zi-as	Try-phe-na
Ho-ri-zon	Phe-ni-ce	Try-pho-ſa
Ho-ſan-na	Phi-le-mon	Vi-en-na
Ho-ſe-a	Phi-le-tus	U-phar-ſin
Je-ho-ram	Phi"lip-pi	U-ri-ah
Je-ho-vah	Prif-cil-la	Uz-zi-ah
Jo-fi-as	Re-be"kah	Zac-che-us
Ju-de-a	Sa-be-ans	Zal-mu-na
Ke-tu-rah	Sal-mo-ne	Ze-bc:im
Ma-naſ-ſeh		

TABLE V.

Words accented on the laſt Syllable.

A"ber-deen	Ca"mi-far	Ca"va-lier
Am-ſter-	Ca"pu-chine	Cla"ren-cieux
dam	Ca"ra-van	In-gol-ſtad
Buc-ca-niers		

TABLE

TABLE VI.

Words accented on the First Syllable.

A["]Lex-an-der Hi-e-rar-chy Pa["]ne-gy-ric
 Fe["]bru-a-ry Ja["]ni-za-ry Pe-ter-bo["]rough
 Can-ter-bu-ry Ke-der-min-ster Sa["]lis-bu-ry

Words of Four Syllables, that have the Accent on the Second Syllable.

A-bed-ne-go	Be-za-le-el	E-ly ["] fi-um
A-bi-a-thar	Ca-per-na-um	Em-ma ["] nu-el
A-bi ["] me-lech	Ca-ta-stro-phe	En-thu-si-a-sm
A-bi ["] na-dab	Ce-sa-re-a	E-pe ["] ne-tus
A-bi ["] no-am	Chro-no ["] lo-gy	E-phe-si-ans
A-cel-da-ma	Ci-li ["] ci-a	E-van-ge-list
A-cha-i-a	Co-lof-si-ans	Eu-ro ["] cly-don
A-chi ["] to-phel	Cor-ne-li-us	E-ze-ki-el
A-mi-na-dab	Cos-mo ["] gra-phy	Ga-la-ti-a
A-na ["] the-ma	Cy-re-ni-us	Ga-ma-li-el
A-po ["] cry-pha	Dal-ma-ti-a	Gen-ne-sa-ret
A-pol-ly-on	De-ca ["] po-lis	Ge-o ["] gra-phy
An-ti ["] pa-tris	De-me-tri ["] us	Ges-se-ma-ne
A-ra-bi-a	De-mo ["] cra-cy	Her-mo ["] ge-nes
A-rith-me-tic	Di-a ["] go-nal	He ["] ro-di-as
Ar-me-ni-a	Di-a ["] me-ter	Hy-dro ["] gra-phy
Ar-mo-ni-ac	Di-o ["] ge-nes	Hy-per-bo-le
A ["] stro ["] no-my	Di-o ["] tre-phes	I-co-ni-um
A ["] stro ["] lo-gy	E-bed-me-lech	Il-ly ["] ri-cum
A ["] syn-cri-tus	E-gyp-ti-an	I-ta ["] li-an
Bar-tho ["] lo-mew	E-li-a-kim	Je-hoi-a-da
Ba-va-ri-a	E-li ["] me-lech	Je-ho ["] za-kim
Be ["] tha ["] ba-ra	E-li-za-beth	Je-ho ["] na-dab
Be-thu-li-a		

Je-ho["]

72. *Proper Names of Four Syllables.*

Je-ho"sha-phant	Pa-la"ti-nate	So-fi"pa-ter
Je-ru-sa-lem	Pam-phy-li-a	The-o"do-lite
Le-vi-a-than	Phl"lip-pi-ans	The-o"phi-lus
Le-vi"ti-cus	Phi"li"sti-a	Ti-be"ri-us
Ly-sa-ni-as	Phle-bo"to-my	Ti-mo-the-us
Me-he-ta-bel	Phy-lac-te-ry	Tro-gyl-li-um
Mel-chi"ze-dec	Po-ly"ga-my	Ve"spa-si-an
Me-phi"bo-sheth	Po-ti"phe-ra	vice-chan-cel-lor
Mer-cu-ri-us	Quin-ti"li-an	Vi-tel-li-us
Me-thu-se-lah	Sa-la-thiel	U-ra-ni-a
Me-tro"po-lis	Sa-ma"ri-tans	U-to-pi-a
Mont-go"me-ry	Sar-di"ni-a	West-pha-li-a
Na-tha"ni-el	Se-mi-ra-mis	Ze-no"cra-tes
Ne-a"po-lis	Sen-na"che"rib	Ze-lo"phe-had
Ni-co"po-lis	Se-ra-gli-o	Ze-no-bi-a
O-lym-pi-ad	Si"gi-o-noth	Ze-rub-ba-bel
O-ne-fi-mus	Si-le-fi-a	Zi-do-ni-ans

TABLE VII.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, having the Accent on the third Syllable.

A-Bi-e-zer	A"za-ri-ah	E-be ne-zer
A-bi-le-ne	Ba-ra-chi-as	E-le-a-zer
A"do-ni-jah	Bar-ce-lo-na	E-li-e-zer
A"ma-de-us	Bar-ti-me-us	For-tu-na-tus
A"na-bap-tist	Be-er-she-ba	Ge"da-li-ah
A"na-ni-as	Bel-te-shaz-zar	Ha"cha-li-ah
An-dro-ni-cus	Bo-a-ner-ges	Ha-da-re-zer
A"ri"star-chus	Ca-te-chu-men	Ha-le-lu-jah
Ar-ta"xer"xes	Co-pen-ha-gen	Ha"na-ni-ah
A"tha-li-ah	Dal-ma-nu-tha	He"ze-ki-ah
At-ta-lia	Di-a-pa-son	I-du-me-a

I-tu-re-a

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables. 73

I-tu-re-a	Mi-ti-le-ne	Shal-ma-ne-zer
Je"co-ni-ah	Na"zi-an-zen	She"ca-ni-ah
Je"re-mi-ah	Ne-hc-mi-ah	Sta"nif-la-us
Je"ro-bo-am	Ni"co-de-mus	The-o-do-rus
Ke-he-la-thah	O"ba-di-ah	Thy-a-ti-ra
La"dis-la-us	O-bed-e-dom	Tra"cho-ni-tis
Ma-ha-na-im	Pi-ha-hi-roth	Ze"ba-di-ah
Ma-ta-thi-as	Pto"le-ma-is	Ze"cha-ri-ah
Me-ne-la-us	Re-ho-bo-am	Ze"de-ki-ah
Me-ri-o-neth	Sa"ra-gof-fa	Ze"pha-ni-ah

T A B L E VIII.

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.

Note, The Accent is upon the last Syllable but two.

A bel-beth-ma-cha	E"ty-mo"lo-gy
A-dra-myt-ti-um	E-van-ge"li-cal
An-da-lu-si-a	E-vil-me"ro-dach
A"pol-lo-ni-a	Ge-ne-a"lo-gy
A"ri-sto"cracy	Ge-o-gra"phi-cal
Be-ro-dach-Ba"la-dan	He-li-o"po-lis
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	Hi-e-ra"po-lis
Ca"ta-lo-ni-a	Hi"sto-ri-o"gra-phy
Che-dor-la-o-mer	Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
Chri"sti-a"ni-ty	Hy-per-bo"li-cal
Deu-te"ro"no-my	Li-thu-a-ni-a
Di-o-ny"si-us	Ly-ca-o-ni-a
Ec-cle-si-a"sti-cus	Ma"ce-do-ni-a
E-nig-ma"ti-cal	Ma-ha-la-le-el
E-qui-noc-ti-al	Me-di"ter-ra-ne-an
E-thi-o-pi-a	Me-so-po-ta-mi-a
	F Me-tro-

74 *Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.*

Me-tro-po"li-tan
Ne-bu-za"ra-dan
Ni-co-la-i-tan
O ne-fi"pho-rus
Phi-la-del-phi-a
Phy"si-og-no-my
Sa-mo-thra-ci-a

Scan-di-na-vi-a
The-o-lo"gi-cal
Thes-sa-lo-ni-ans
Tra-gi-co"me-dy
Tran-syl-va-ni-a
U-ni-ver-si-ty

T A B L E IX.

Words accented on the last Syllable but one.

A-Bel-Miz-ra-im
A-do"ni-be-zek
A-do"ni-ze-dek
A-ha-su-e-rus
Al-mon-Dib-la-tha-im
A-re-o-pa-gite
A-ri"ma-the-a
A-ris-to-bu-lus
Ba-al-pe-ra-zim
Con-stanti-no-ple
Ec-cle-si-a"stes
E-pa"phro-ditus
E"pi-cu-re-an

Ge-de-ro-tha-im
Hy-po-chon-dri-ac
La-o-di-ce-an
Ma-gor-mis-sa-dib
Ma-her-sa-lal-hash-baz
Me-she-le-mi-ah
Mi"di-a-ni-tish
Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
Ne-bu-chad-rez-zar
Prog-nos-ti-ca-tor
Thes-sa-lo-ni-ca
Tob-a-do-ni-jah
Zaph-nath-pa-ne-ah

A GUIDE

T O T H E

English Tongue.

P A R T II.

C H A P. I.

Of Letters in General.

The M A S T E R. The S C H O L A R.

M. H O W is the *Alphabet* divided?

S. The whole *English Alphabet* containing twenty-six Letters, is divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*. + of

M. What is a *Vowel*?

A *Vowel* is a Letter, that makes a full and perfect Sound of itself, without which there can be no *Syllable*.

M. How many *Vowels* are there?

S. There are five *Vowels*; a, e, i, o, u.

M. Is not y a *Vowel* sometimes?

S. Y is a *Vowel*, when it follows a *Consonant*, and sounds like i; as, *by, reply*.

M. How many *Consonants* are there?

S. The other one and twenty Letters are *Consonants*; so called, because they make no Sound, nor *Syllable*, without the help of a *Vowel*.

M. What is a *Syllable*?

S. A *Syllable* is the Sound of a *Vowel* or *Diphthong*, either with, or without *Consonants*; as, *a*, *an*, and, *rand*, *strand*.

M. What is a *Diphthong*?

S. A *Diphthong* is the Meeting of two *Vowels* in one and the same *Syllable*.

Note, I call it the meeting only, and not the Sound of two *Vowels*, according to the true and proper *Notion* of a *Diphthong*; because, in many of them, one of the *Vowels* is not at all pronounc'd.

M. How many *Diphthongs* are there?

S. There are twelve *Diphthongs*, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, and *wi*; *au*, *eu*, *ou*; *ee*, *oo*; *ea*, *oa*, and *ie*.

Note, That at the End of *Words* we use *y* and *w* to conclude the *Diphthongs*, instead of *i*, and *u*, without varying the Sound; which produces seven, that are call'd improper *Diphthongs*; namely, *ay*, *ey*, *oy*, and *uy*; *aw*, *ew*, and *ow*.

M. What is a *Triphthong*?

S. A *Triphthong* is the Meeting of three *Vowels* in one *Syllable*; as, *eau* in *Beau*, *Beauty*; and *ieu* in *lieu*, *adieu*.

M. What mean you by a long *Syllable*?

S. A long *Syllable* is, when a *single Vowel* is at the End of it; or when it is followed with *h*, *gh*, *gm*, *gn*, *ll*, or *e final*; or, lastly, when there is a *Diphthong* in it.

M. Give some *Examples*.

S. *A-bâ-sed*; *ah*, *sê-lah*, *hîgh*, *nîgh-er*; *phlêgm*, *sign-ing*; *re-câll-ed*; *a-rîse*, *de-spîse*; *strâi-ner*, *a-mâin*; *Sêa*, *Gui"nea*; *Queen*, *seen*, &c.

Note, 1. Sometimes *e Final* is added, and the *Syllable* sounded short, as may be seen in the *Observations* upon the Letter.

2. Some-

2. Sometimes also the Diphthongs are pronounced short; as may be seen in the Table of Monosyllables, (where they are also mark'd) and in the Observations upon them, in the third Chapter following.

M. What is meant by a short Syllable?

S. A short Syllable is that, which ends with one, or more Consonants.

M. Give some Examples of short Syllables.

S. Bad-ness, ru-der, sin-ful, for-mer, slut-tish.

CHAP. II.

Remarks on the Sound of particular Letters, and of those which are usually left out in Pronunciation.

A.

M. **H**OW many Observations have you of the Letter *a*?

S. I have three Observations of the Letter *a*.

M. Give the First.

S. *A* is not sounded in these Words, *Pharaoh* (*Pháro*) *marriage* (*márrige*) *carriage* (*cárrige*) *chaplain* (*châplin*) *Parliament* (*Párliment*.)

M. Give the Second.

S. Most of the Proper Names, that have *aa*, drop one of them in the Pronunciation; as *Isaac* (*Ízac*) *Canaan* (*Cánan*) *Balaam* (*Bâlam*) except *aa-al*, and *Ga-al*.

M. Give the Third.

S. *A* is sounded broad, like *aw*, in all Words before *ld* or *ll*; as *bâld*, *scâld*; *Bâll*, *câll*, &c. and in *Wâter*

B

M. Give me an Account, in what Words the Letter *b* is written, but not sounded.

S. *B* is not sounded in these Words following
debt [det] *debtor* [dettur] *subtle* [suttle] *doubt* [dout]
dumb [dum] *thumb* [thum] *crumb* [crum]
plumb [plum] *lamb* [lam] *limb* [lim.]

M. In what Words does *b* serve to lengthen the Syllable?

S. *B*, like *e* final, lengthens the Syllable in
climb [clime] *comb* [come] *womb* [wome] *comb* [coxcome.]

C

M. Hath *c* always one and the same Sound?

S. The ancient *Saxons* always sounded it hard like *k*; but we pronounce it oftentimes soft like *s*.

M. When is *c* to be sounded hard?

S. *C*, is hard like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the Consonants *l*, *r*; as, *came*, *clay*, *corn*, *crab*, *cub*.

M. When is *c* to be sounded soft?

S. *C* is soft like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as *cement*, *city*, *tendency*. Except *Aceldema*; and *Cis*, which is otherwise written *Kish*.

M. How is *sc* sounded?

S. When *sc* comes before *e* or *i*, the *c* is quite lost; as, *scene*, *science*. Except that it is sounded hard in *sceptic*, *scepticism*, *sceva*, *skeleton*.

M. What Words are there, in which *c* is not sounded?

S. *C*, before *k* is quite lost; as *back*, *quack*.

'Tis also lost in these Words, *Schism* [sizm] *verdict* [verdit] *indictment* [inditement] *viſual* [vittles] *viſualler* [vitler] *perfect* [perfit] *perfect-ed* [perfit-ed] *perfectness* [perfitness] but it is sounded in *perfection* *perfective*.

M. When

M. When is *ch* sounded like *k*?

S. *Ch* is sounded like *k* in most foreign Words, especially in the proper Names of the *Holy Bible*; as, *Chymist*, *Choler*, *Baruch*, *Archippus*, *Melchisedec*, *Archangel*.

M. Are not some particular Words excepted?

S. The ancient *English* Sound of *ch* is usually retained in these Words, *Arch*, *Archbishop*, *Archdeacon*, *Architect*, *Rachel*, *Cherubim*, *Stomachic*.

M. How is the *French ch* sounded?

S. The *French* sound *ch* like *sh*; and we retain that Sound in many Words immediately receiv'd from them; as, *Chevalier* (Shevaleer) *Machine* (Mesheen) *Mareschal* (Marshal) *Capuchine* (Capusheen) *Chaise* (Shaize) *Champaign* (Shampaine.)

M. Give another Observation of the Sound of *ch*.

S. *Ch* is pronounc'd as *qu* in *Choir* (Quire) *Chorister* (Quirister).

D.

M. Give your Observations on the Letter *d*.

S. *D* is not sounded in *ribbond* (ribbin) *Wednesday* (Wensday.)

M. Give your second Observation upon the Letter *d*.

S. The Termination *ed* is often abbreviated into *t*; as, *burned*, *burnt*; *choaked*, *choakt*; *ripped*, *ript*; *laughed*, *laught*; *passed*, *past*; *tossed*, *toft*.

Note, This Abbreviation is not to be used, when any Word ending in *t* or *d* takes the Termination *ed* after it.

E

M. What do you observe of Words ending in *en*?

F 4

S. Words

S. Words ending in *en* lose the Sound of *e*;
as, *Garden* (gard'n) *hasten* (hast'n) *Heaven* (Heav'n)
bitten (bitt'n) *Token* (Tok'n.)

M. What Words lose *e* in the Pronunciation?

S. Words taking the Termination *ed* lose *e*
in the Pronunciation, and oftentimes in Writing,
but it must be supply'd by an *Apostrophe*;
as, *scabbed*, *scab'd*, *called*, *call'd*; *armed*, *arm'd*;
joined, *join'd*; *grieved*, *griev'd*.

M. What other Words have an *e*, that is not
sounded?

S. *E* is written, but not sounded, in *Heart*,
Hearth, *Dearth*.

M. What is the Meaning of *e Final*?

S. *E Final* or *e Servile*, is that, which, being
at the End of Words, serves only to lengthen the
Sound of the last *Syllable*, but does not Increase
the Number of *Syllables*.

M. Give some *Examples* of it.

S. *Cane*, *blame*, *blaspheme*, *admire*, *demise*.

M. Is *e* at the End, of this Quality in all *Syl-*
lables?

S. No; for I have five *Exceptions*.

M. Give the *first*.

S. *Monosyllables*, as, *the*, *sh*, must retain their
full Sound, because they have no other Vowel.

M. Give the *second* *Exception*.

S. *E Final* does not lengthen the *Syllable* after
two Consonants; as, *badge*, *wedge*, *hinge*, *revenge*,
discharge, *converse*, &c. except *grange*, *strange*,
change, *range*, *waste*, *haste*, *paste*, *taste*, *bathe*,
swathe.

Also *bind*, *find*, *hind*, *kind*, *mind*, *rind*, *wind*,
are still sounded long, tho' *e Final* be left out,
which formerly us'd to be set after them.

M. Give

M. Give the *third* Exception.

S. *E Final* lengthens not these Syllables, *one* (wön) *gone* (gön) *come* (cöm) *some* (söm.)

M. Give the *fourth* Exception.

S. *E* makes a distinct Syllable in such foreign Words, as end in *e* originally.

M. Give some *Hebrew* Words of this Sort.

S. *Jef-se*, *He-ge*, *Mam-re*.

M. Give some *Greek* Words of the same Sort.

S. *Can-da-ce*, *Ca-ta-stro-phe*, *Geth-se-ma-ne*, *Eu-ni-ce*, *No-e*, *Phe-be*, *Phe-ni-ce*, *Sa-lo-me*, *Sal-mo-ne*.

M. Give some *Examples* out of *Latin*.

S. *Si-mi-le*, *Prae-mu-ni-re*, *Sci-re-fa-ci-as*, and the Word *Ce-le-me-ne*.

M. Give some *foreign* Words in which *e Final* is not sounded, because not found in the Original.

S. *E Final* lengthens the Syllable only in these Words, *Tyre*, *Ke-nite*, *Sbu-na-mite*, and such like Words as express the *Country*, or *Quality* of a Person. 'Tis *servile* also in the Word *Ode*, tho' it be in its *Original*.

M. Give the *fifth* Exception.

S. Words ending in *-cre*, *-gre*, and *-tre*, do sound the *e* before the *r*, and sometimes are so written.

M. Give some *Examples* of this Kind.

S. *Acre* (aker) *lucre* (luker) *sepulchre* (se"pulker) *maugre* (mauger) *tygre* (tyger) *mitre* (miter) *centre* (center) *lustre* (luster.)

M. What *Quality* has *e Final* after *c* and *g*?

S. *E Final* softens *c* and *g*; as, *Lace*, *Race*, *Spice*, *Age*, *oblige*, *huge*.

M. Words in *e Final* sometimes take *s* after them; what use is that of?

S. If

S. If Nouns in *e Final* take *s* after them, with an *Apostrophe* before it, it stands for *his*, and notes *Possession*; as, *The Pope's Eye*, or the Eye of the Pope. If without an *Apostrophe*, it makes the *Plural Number*; as, *one Pope, more Popes*.

M. But what use is it of in Verbs?

S. If Verbs, that end in *e Final* take *s* after them, it is abbreviated from *eth*, and makes the *third Person singular*; as, *I take, he takes, or taketh*.

M. Does this additional *s* increase the Number of Syllables or no?

S. Words ending in *-ce, -ge, -se, or -ze* are increas'd a Syllable by the Addition of *s*: Also Words ending in *-ch, -sh, -ß, or -x*, take *-es*, which makes a new Syllable.

M. Give some Examples of this Kind.

S. Nouns	Verbs
Grace, Graces	To place, he places
Age, Ages	To rage, it rages
Carcase, Carcases	To rise, the Sun rises
Affize, Affizes	To freeze, it freezes
Arch, Arches	To parch, Fire parches
Fish, Fishes	To punish, the Law punishes
Witness, Witnesses	To oppress, a tyrant oppresses
Box, Boxes	To box, he boxes fairly

M. Give Examples of Words that are not increas'd a Syllable, by adding *s* at the End.

S. Nouns

S. Nouns

A Hide, Hides
Wife, Wives
Lake, Lakes
Dale, Dales
Name, Names
Tune, Tunes
Rope, Ropes
Fire, Fires
Fate, Fates
Virtue, Virtues
Law, Laws
A Way, Ways

Verbs

To hide, he hides his Face
To quake, he quakes
To file, a Smith files
To frame, he frames
To tune, he tunes a Pipe
To gape, he gapes
To desire, he desires
To write, he writes
To live, he lives
To sue, he sues
To view, he views.
To pay, he pays, &c.

M. Is not the Letter *e* sometimes sounded like *ee*?

S. *E* is sounded like *ee*, in *he, me, we*, (formerly written *hee, mee, wee*, also in *Eve*, (*Eeve*) *Ely*, (*Eely*) *Peter*, (*Peeter*) *Besom*, (*Beezom*) *fealty*, (*fealty*.)

M. When is *e* sounded like *a*?

S. *E* is sounded like *a* in the Word *Ghent* (*Gant*.)

F

M. Give your Observations of the Sound of *f*.

S. *F*. is sounded like *v*, in the Particle *of*, as, *The King of (ov) the Jews*. But *off*, or at a Distance, is sounded with a fine *Aspiration*; as, *to keep off, to carry off*.

M. Give the second.

S. *F*. in the making of *Plurals*, is actually chang'd into *v*; as, *life, lives; staff, staves*.

M. In

G.

M. In what sort of Words is *g* written, but not sounded?

S. *G* is not sounded before *m* or *n*, if it be found in the same Syllable; as, *Phlegm* (Flên) *Sign* (Sine) *deign* (dain) *Reign* (Rain) *arraign* (arrain) *Sovereign* (Soverein) *Segnior* (Senior) *gnaw* (naw) *Gnat* (Nat). Except *Lign-a-loes*, and *condign*, in which the *g* is sounded.

M. What do you observe of *gl*, in foreign words?

S. *G* is not sounded before *l*, in foreign Words; as *Seraglio* (Seralio) *Ostiglia* (Ostilia.)

M. When is *g* sounded hard?

S. *G* is always hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and at the End of Syllables; as, *Garment*, *gone*, *Gun*, *Glass*, *grow*, *sing*, *bringing*.

M. When is *g* sounded soft?

S. *G* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is to be sounded soft like *je*, *ji*; as, *Gender*, *Ginger*, *Gypsy*.

M. But there are three Exceptions to this Rule; give the first.

S. All proper Names in the Bible have *g* hard before *e* and *i*, being always so pronounced in their Original; as, *Geba*, *Gethsemane*, *Gihon*, *Gilboa*.

M. Give the second Exception.

S. *G* is sounded hard in these Proper Names; *Gelderland*, *Gibbon*, *Gibsons*, *Gilman*, *Gilbert*, *Huggins*, *Seager*.

M. Give the third Exception.

S. *G* is sounded hard in these following common Words; *geese*, *geld*, *gelt*, *get*, *gear*, *gild*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girl*, *girdle*, *girt*, *gig*, *giggle*, *gills*, *give*, *gift*, *gewgaws*, *gibberish*, *giddy*, *gimblet*, *gittern*, *dagger*, *stagger*, *swagger*, *anger*, *hanger*, *linger*, *finger*, *singer*,

finger, eager, meager, auger, mauger, tyger, target, together, begin, begirt, biggin, piggin, noggin.

M. How is *gh* sounded in the Beginning of a Word?

S. *Gh* in the Beginning of a Word is *g* hard, tho' it is very rarely us'd; as *Ghittar, Ghost.*

M. Is not *gh* sometimes sounded like *ff*?

S. The proper Sound of *gh* is out of the throat: but, to take off the *Roughness*, 'tis grown customary sometimes to sound it like *ff*, and sometimes to neglect it quite.

M. Give some *Examples*, wherein *gh* is sounded like *ff*.

S. *Gh*, being at the End of these following Words, is sounded like *ff*; viz. *laugh* (*laff*) *cough* (*coff*) *Gough* (*Goff*) *hough* (*huff*) *tough* (*tuff*) *trough* (*troff*) *rough* (*ruff*) *enough* (*enuff*.)

M. Give some *Examples* wherein *gh* is not sounded.

S. *Gh* is not sounded in the following Words, nor in any other Words, but only lengthens the Syllable; as, *high* (*hi*) *mighty* (*mitee*) *though* (*tho*) *through* (*throo* or *thurro*) *Vaughan* (*Vaun*) *daughter* (*dauter*.)

M. How sound you the Termination *-burgh*?

S. *-burgh*, in the End of several Proper Names of Places, is the same as *-burrow*; for Instance, *Edinburgh* (*Edinburro*) *Hamburgh* (*Hamburro*) *Gottenburgh* (*Gottenburro*.)

H.

M. Is *h* to be sounded at the End of Words?

S. *H* is not sounded at the End of Words, if it be alone without *t* or *c* before it; as, *ah, oh, Jehovah, Messiah.*

M. Is *h* to be sounded after *r*?

S. H

S. *H* is lost after *r*; as *Rheum*, *Rhetic*, *Catarrh*, *Rhine*, *Rhenish*.

M. Is *h* sounded in all other Words?

S. *H* is not sounded in these Words, *honour*, *honoured*, *honourable*, *herb*, *heir*, *honest*, *humble*, *Asthma*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Humphry*, *Thoulon*.

I.

M. When is *i* sounded like *ee*?

S. *I* is sounded like *ee* in *oblige* (obleege) *Magazine* (Magazeen) *Mathine* (Masheen) and many others.

M. What Words leave out *i* in the Pronunciation.

S. *I* is not heard in *evil*, *Devil*, *Venison*, *Salisbury*.

M. How is *i* sounded in *Proper Names* ending in *-iah*?

S. *I* is sounded long in *Proper Names* ending in *-iah*; as, *Jeremiah*, *Hezekiah*.

M. How is *i* sounded before a *Vowel*, in other *Proper Names*?

S. *I* is sounded short in other *Proper Names*; as, *Mi^ri-am*, *A^ri-el*, *E^rli-ab*.

J.

N. B. The tail'd *j*, by some Authors is call'd *j* Consonant, and by others *Jod*, to distinguish it from the Vowel *i*, which is really quite another Letter, and differs both in Sound and Shape.

But because the Hebrew Names of Letters are not at all receiv'd into our Alphabet, I take the Liberty to call it *ja*, as most agreeing with the other Names of our English Letters.

So then, if this Letter be always tail'd, as it ought to be, and the Learner be accusom'd to call it *ja*, there need no further Rules or Observations about it.

M. Is

L.

M. Is *l* ever sounded like *r*?

S. *L* is sounded like *r* in the Word *Colonel* (*Gurronel*.)

M. What Words leave out *l* in the Pronunciation?

S. *L* is not sounded in the following Words, *half* (*hafe*) *calfe* (*cafe*) *balk* (*bauk*) *calk* (*cauk*) *talk* (*tauk*) *walk* (*wauk*) *stalk* (*stauk*) *chaik* (*chauk*) *salmon* (*sammon*) *chaldron* (*chaudern*) *almost* (*arnost*) *Lincoln* (*Lincon*) *Bristol* (*Bristo*) *Hoborn* (*Hoburn*.)

M.

M. What Observation have you of the Letter *m*?

S. *M* sounds like *n* in the Word *Accompt* (*Account*.)

N.

M. What Words leave out *n* in the Pronunciation?

S. *N* is not heard in the Words *kiln*, *limn*, *hymn*, *damn*, *condemn*, *contemn*, *solemn*, *column*, *autumn*.

O.

M. What Words *transplace* *o* in the Sounding?

S. *O* is *transplac'd* in *iron* (*iorn*) *saffron* (*safforn*)

M. When is *o* sounded like *oo*?

S. *O* is sounded like *oo* in *do*, *doing*, *move*, *prove*.

M. When is *o* lost in the Pronunciation?

S. *O* is lost in many Words ending in *-on*; as, *bacon*, *beacon*, *glutton*, *mutton*, *bason*, *mason*, *crimson*.

M. In what other Words is it lost?

S. *O* is lost in these Words, *Corner* (*Crowner*) *damsel* (*damsel*) *feoffe* (*seffe*) *Nicholas* (*Niclas*) *carriion* (*carrin*) *chariot* (*charit*.)

M. When is *o* sounded like *i*?

S. *o*

S. *O* is commonly sounded like *i* in *women* (*wimmen*) *flaggon* (*flaggin.*)

M. When is *o* sounded like *u*?

S. *O* is sounded like *u* in *Conduit* (*Cundit*), *conjure* (*cunjer*) *Attorney* (*Atturney*) *Pommel* (*Pum-mel*) *Constable* (*Cunstable*) *Monmouth* (*Munmuth*)

P.

M. In what Words is *p* written, and not sounded?

S. *P* is written, but not sounded, in *Psalm*, *Psalter*, *Psalmist*, *Receipt*, *Accompt*, *tempt*, *attempt*, *Symptom*, *empty*, *Sumpter*.

M. What other Words have *p*, that is not sounded?

S. These Words have *p* written, but unsounded: *exempt*, *Contempt*, *Redemption*, *Assumption*, *Præsumption*, *Consumption*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *contemptuously*, *consumptive*, *presumptive*, and the like.

Note, That *p* ought to be left out in the aforesaid Words, because it ought not to be in their Originals, which are the Latin Supines, *emtum*, *temtum*, *sumtum*, if you will believe the Oxford Critics upon the Common Grammar.

M. How is *ph* to be sounded?

S. If *ph* be together in the same Syllable, they sound like *f*; as, *Phansy*, *Elephant*, *Asaph*.

M. If *p* and *h* come together in a Word, do they not always belong to the same Syllable?

S. There are several Words, in which *ph* must be parted, when the Syllables are divided; as, *Shep-berd*, *up-hold*, *Clap-ham*, and other like *Compounds*.

Q.

M. How is *q* sounded in Words derived from the French?

S. *Q*

S. *Q* in the *French Tongue* is sounded like *k*, and must be so pronounced in Words derived from *that Language*, and some few others; as, *risque* (risk) *liquor* (likkor) *catholique* (catholick) *banquet* (banket) *conquer* (conker) *masquerade* (maskerade) *chequer* (checker).

S.

M. Has the Letter *s* always one and the same Sound?

S. The proper Sound of *s* is soft like *Hissing*; but sometimes it is sounded *hard* like *z*.

M. Give your first Observation of Words that sound *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded hard like *z* in all Words of the *Plural Number*, and in all Verbs of the third *Person singular*; as, *Names*, *Worms*, he *hears*, he *reads*.

M. Give your second Observation of Words that have *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded *hard* in Words that end in *-sion*, if it follows a *Vowel* immediately; as, *evasion*, *delusion*, *persuasion*, *circumcision*. But after a *Consonant* it is *soft*; as, *conversion*, *commission*, *dimension*.

M. Give your third Observation of Words that have *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded *hard* in all these Words; *raise*, *praise*, *chaise* (shaze) *cheese*, *these*, *rise*, *wise*, *noise*, *rose*, *hose*, *pose*, *rose*, *dispose*, *posy*, *rosy*, *chose*, *those*, *compose*, *expose*, *dispose*, *suppose*, *impose*, *use*, *choose*, *muse*, (to think) *bruise*, *refuse*, *infuse*, *confused*, *cause*, *clause*, *pause*, (a stop), *applause*, *schism*, (sizm) *besom*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *present*, *damsel*, *casement*, *Jerusalem*.

M. In what Words is *s* not sounded?

G

S. S

S. S is not sounded in *Lisle, Carlisle, Viscount, Isle, Island.*

Note, If *Island* be taken for the Name of a Country, the *s* must be sounded, because (as some Critics say) it is so called from Ice-land, or the Land of Ice, by reason of its extreme Cold.

T.

M. Has *th* always one and the same Sound?

S. The proper Sound of *th* is fine, as in *think, wrath.*

M. When is *th* sounded hard?

S. *Th* is sounded hard, like *dh*, in *the, thee, then, thence, this, thy, thine, they, that, tho, thus, these, their, sithe, tithe, blithe, bathe, rathe, rather, father, farther, further, feather, weather, leather, neither, other, mother, brother, smother, hither, wither, thither, lothe, clothe, clothier, &c.*

M. How is *ti* sounded before a Vowel or Diphthong?

S. *Ti* before a Vowel or Diphthong is sounded like *fi* or *sh*; as *Gratian, Oblation, &c.* But there are five Exceptions.

M. Give the first Exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its own natural Sound when it goes immediately before it; as, *Bastion, Combustion, celestial.*

M. Give the second Exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its natural Sound at the Beginning of a Word; as, *tie, tied, Tiara.*

M. Give the third Exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its natural Sound in some Hebrew and Greek Words; as, *Shealtiel, Phaltiel, Shephatiah, Cotittia, Adramyttium, and the like.*

M. Give the fourth Exception.

S. Com-

S. Comparatives in -er, and Superlatives in -est, from Adjectives ending in -ty, give ti its natural Sound; as, mighty, mightier, mightiest.

M. Give the fifth Exception.

S. Verbs ending in -ty, when they take the Termination -est, or -ed, give ti its natural Sound; as, to empty, thou emptyest, the Cup is emptied; Also from pity, we say pi-ti-able.

U.

M. Is the Vowel u sounded in all Words?

S. U is not heard in the Word intituled (intituled.)

M. What do you observe of u after g?

S. U after g is not sounded, but only hardens the g; as, guess, guilty, Tongue, Plague, Hague, Rogue, Vogue, Fatigue, Synagogue.

M. When is u sounded like i?

S. U is sounded like i in bury (birry) burial (birrial) busie (bizzee) business (bizness.)

V.

This Letter being as different from the Vowel u, both in Sound and Shape, as most other Letters in the Alphabet. I take the Liberty to call it vee, rather than vau, because that comes nearer to the other names of our English Letters.

If its true Shape be minded both in Writing and Printing, as now generally it is, there needs no other Distinction between the Vowel u, and the Consonant; the different Name and Character being sufficient.

W.

M. Give your first Observation, where the Letter w is written but not sounded.

S. *W* is written but not founded in *Answer*, *Sword*, *Whore*, *Swooning*.

M. Give your *second Observation*.

S. *W* is not founded before *r*; as, *wrap*, *wrath*, *wretch*, *bewray*, *wrong*, *wreath*, *awry*.

M. How is *wh* founded?

S. *Wh* is never found, but in Words purely *English*, and the *h* is founded before the *w*; as, *wheel* (hwheel) *where* (hwere) *when* (hwen.)

Y.

M. Is *y* a *Consonant* or a *Vowel*?

S. If *y* begin the *Syllable*, it is a *Consonant*; as, *you*, *yesterday*.

M. When is *y* a *Vowel*?

S. *Y* is seldom found as a *Vowel*, but in *Diphthongs*, or at the *End of Words*, and then it is usually founded like *ee*, but without the *Accent*; as, *Dorothy*, *Normandy*, *formerly*, *Liberty*.

C H A P. III.

Remarks on the Diphthongs.

Ai, and *Ay*.

M. **W**hat is generally the *Sound* of *ai* and *ay*?
S. *Ai*, and *ay* are generally founded like *â* in *care*; as *fair*, *hair*, *aim*, *stay*, *delay*.

M. Have you no *Exception*?

S. The *a* is lost in *Calais* (Calis).

M. How is this *Diphthong* pronounced in *Hebrew Words*?

S. The *Diphthong ai* in *Hebrew Words* has a proper *Sound* of both the *Vowels*; as, *Ai*, *Sinai*, *Bebai*.

M. Is

M. Is *ai* a *Diphthong* in all *Hebrew* Words ?

S. The Termination *-aim* is two *distinct* Syllables, and the *a* usually bears the *Accent*, because the *Original* is *-ajim* ; as, *Ki-ri-a-thâ-im*, *Ra-ma-thâ im*, *Except E-phrâ-im*.

Ei, and *Ey*.

M. What is the *proper* Sound of *ei* and *ey* ?

S. The proper Sound of *ei* and *ey* is heard i the Words, *eight*, *sleight*, *hey-day*.

M. But are they always so sounded ?

S. In most Words *ei* and *ey* are sounded like *e* as, *veil*, *either*, *key*, *convey*, etc. except *eye*, *Eyles*.

M. Have you no other *Exception* ?

S. *Ei* is sounded like *á* in *Neighbour* (*Nâbor*) *Heir* (*Are*).

M. Is *ei* always a *Diphthong* in *English* Words ?

S. *Ei* is no *Diphthong* in Words compounded with *re* ; as, *re-i-te-rate*, *re-im-burse*, nor yet in these Words, *De-ist*, *De-ism*, *De-i-ty*, *A-the-ist*, *A-the-ism*, *Po-ly"the-ism*.

Oi, and *Oy*.

M. What is the *proper* Sound of *oi* and *oy* ?

S. *Oi* and *oy* have a *peculiar* Sound, expreffible by no other *Letter*, from which they seldom or never vary ; as, *oil*, *oister*, *convoy*.

M. Does *oi* always make a *Diphthong* ?

S. *Oi* is no *Diphthong* in Words compounded with *con*, which leave out the *n* ; as, *co-i-ti-on*, *co in-cide*.

M. Have you no other *Observation* ?

S. *Oi* is no *Diphthong* in Words ending in *-ing* ; as, *do-ing*, *go-ing*.

Au, and *Aw*.

M. What is the *proper* Sound of *au* and *aw* ?

G 3

S. *Au*

S. *Au* and *aw* keep usually one proper Sound, which is express'd in the Words *austere*, *Jackdaw*.

M. But is the *u* never lost in pronouncing?

S. The *u* is lost in *aunt* (ant) *gauge* (gage.)

M. How is *au* sounded in French Words?

S. *Au* in pure French Words is sounded like ô; as *Claud* (Clôde) *debauchee* (deboſhée.)

M. Is *au* always a Diphthong?

S. *Au* is no Diphthong in some foreign Words as, *Sta-ni-sla-us*, *Ar-che-la-us*, *Em ma-us*, *Ca-pe-na-um*.

Eu, and *Ew*.

M. What is the proper Sound of *eu* and *ew*?

S. *Eu* and *ew* have their proper united Sound in all Words; as, *feud*, *few*, *new*.

M. Is *eu* a Diphthong in all Words?

S. *Eu* is no Diphthong in *Za-che-us*, *Bar-me-us*, *A-ma-de-us*, and such like,

Ou, and *Ow*.

M. What is the proper Sound of *ou* and *ow*?

S. The proper Sound of *ou* and *ow* is express'd in these Words, *foul*, *loud*, *cow*, *now*.

M. Is this Sound retain'd in all Words?

S. In some Words they have the Sound of *o* as, *Soup* (soop) *Strowd* (Strood) *Cowper* (Cooper)

M. Is not *ow* often sounded like ô?

S. The *w* is lost in the sounding of many Words; as *know*, *Knowledge*, *crow*, *slow*.

M. Are there not some Words, in which *ow* has two distinct Sounds?

S. Some few Words have *ow* differently sounded, for the better Distinction of the Sense; as *bow* (to bend) and *Bowl* (a Globe) are sounded properly; but *Bow* (to shoot with) and *Bowl* (a Vessel)

Vessel) are founded improperly, that is, they lose the Sound of the *w*.

Note, *That any Diphthong has an improper Sound, when one of its Vowels is lost in Pronouncing.*

Ee.

M. What is the proper Sound of *ee* ?

S. *Ee* is founded like the French *ï* ; as, *see, seek, seem.*

M. Is *ee* a *Diphthong* in all Words ?

S. *Ee* is no *Diphthong* in *Hebrew* Words ; as, *Be-e-rites, Be-er-she-ba* ; but *Beelzebub* (*Bélzebub*) seems to lose one *e*.

M. Is it a *Diphthong* then in all other Words ?

S. *Ee* is no *Diphthong* in Words compounded with *-re*, or *-pre* ; as, *re-en-ter, re-e-sta-blish, pre-e-mi-nence.*

Oo.

M. What is the proper Sound of *oo* ?

S. *Oo* has its proper Sound express'd in *fool, cool* ; and this Sound it retains in all Words, saving that it is pronounced like *u*, in *foot, foot.*

M. Is *oo* then always a *Diphthong* ?

S. *Oo* makes no *Diphthong* in Words derived from *Hebrew, Greek, or Latin* ; as, *Bo-oz, Co-os, co-o-pe-rate.*

Ea.

M. What is the proper Sound of the *Diphthong ea* ?

S. The proper and most usual Sound of *ea* is like *e* ; as, in *sea, seem, appear.*

M. Is it never founded like *e* ?

S. *Ea* is founded like *e*, in *head, bread, search, feather, weather, leather, heaven, leaven*, and some others.

M. Is *ea* always used as a *Diphthong* ?

S. *Ea* is no *Diphthong* in the Words *ven-ge-ance*, *mis-cre-ant*; nor in any *Hebrew*, *Greek*, or *Latin* Words.

M. Give *Examples* of some *Hebrew* Words wherein *ea* is no *Diphthong*.

S. *Ea* is no *Diphthong* in *Ge-be-a*, *Ka-desb*, *Bar-ne-a*, *Kir-jath*, *Je-a-rim*.

M. Give some *Examples* of *Greek* Words wherein *ea* is no *Diphthong*.

S. *Ea* is not a *Diphthong* in *Ce-sa-re-a*, *Ge-ne-a-lo-gy*, *I-de-a*, *O-ce-an*, *Em-py-re-al*, *The-a-tre*, *Ne-a-po-lis*.

M. Give some *Latin* Words that have *ea* not founded as a *Diphthong*.

S. *Ea* is not a *Diphthong* in *Be-a-ti-tude*, *re-al*, *nau-se-ate*, *de-li-ne-ate*, *cre-ate*, *cre-a-tor*, *cre-a-ti-on*; except *crea-ture*.

M. Is *ea* a *Diphthong* in words compounded with *pre*?

S. *Ea* is no *Diphthong* in Words compounded with *pre*; as, *Pre-am-ble*, *Pre-a"da-mite*.

Oa.

M. How is *oa* usually sounded?

S. *Oa* is usually sounded like *o*, the *a* being neglected in the Pronunciation; as, *boat*, *float*.

M. Is it never sounded otherwise?

S. *Oa* is sounded like *au*, in *broad*, *abroad*, *groat*: And it is never found at the *End* of any *English* Word.

M. Is *oa* never used otherwise than a *Diphthong*?

S. *Oa* is no *Diphthong* in the Word *Co-a*; nor in any *Hebrew* Word; as, *Zo-an*, *Zo-ar*, *Gilboa*, *A-hi-no-am*. Nor in Words compounded with *co*; as, *co-ad-ju-tor*, *co-a-li-ti-on*, *co-a-gu-late*.

Ie.

M. How is the *Diphthong ie* generally sounded?

S. If

S. If *ie* be set before a *single Consonant*, it sounds like *ee*; as, *brief, chief*. But if it be before two *Consonants*, 'tis sounded like *e*; as, *Friend, friendly*.

M. How is it sounded at the End of Words?

S. If *ie* be found at the End of Words, the *e* is *feivile*, and not sounded; as, *die, signifie*.

M. Is *ie* always used as a *Diphthong*?

S. *Ie* is no *Diphthong* in *Hebrew Words*; as, *A bi-e-zer, E-li-e-zer*. Nor in Words ending in *-er*; as, *di-er, car-ri-er, clo-thi-er*. Nor in Words ending in *-ed*, and *-eth*; as, *di-ed, appli-eth*: Which Kind of Words are usually sounded short, as if they were written *di'd, applies*.

M. How is *ie* sounded in Words *originally Latin*?

S. *Ie* being no *Latin Diphthong*, is generally parted in Words *derived* from that *Language*; as, *cli-ent, o-ri-ent, qui-et, sci-ence, so-ci-e-ty, tran-si-ent, pi-e-ty, &c.*

Ui.

M. How is the *Diphthong ui* sounded?

S. The *Diphthong ui*, is sounded like *u*, the *i* being neglected; as, *Juice, Fruit, re-cruit*.

M. Is it always so pronounced?

S. The *u* is lost in *con-duit, build, guise, be-guile*.

M. Is *ui* always to be taken for a *Diphthong*?

S. *Ui* is no *Diphthong* in many foreign Words; as, *Je-su-it, ge-nu-in, fru-i"ti-on, am-bi-gu-i-ty, per-spi-cu-i-ty, gra-tu-i-ty, pu-if-sant*, and the like.

AE, and OE.

M. What is your *Observation* of *ae, oe*?

S. *AE, and oe*, are no *English Diphthongs*; and yet in the best Authors *ae* is retain'd in *Latin Proper Names*, and *oe* in several *Greek Words*, both sounded like *e*; as, *AEneas, AEtna, Mecaenas, OEco-*

OEconomy, Phœnix. But they are generally neglected in common Words; as *Equity, Female, Tragedy, Comedy*; tho' they come from *AEquitas, Fœmina, Tragoedia, Comoedia.*

C H A P. II.

Of Spelling, or Divisions of Syllables.

M. **W**HAT is *Spelling*?

S. To *Spell* is to take *Words* asunder into *convenient* Parts, in order to shew their true *Pronunciation*, and *Original Formation*.

M. What is a *Syllable*?

S. Every *Part* of a *Word* so separated, and distinctly sounded, is a *Syllable* or *Comprehension* of the *Sound* of a *Vowel*, or *Diphthong*, either by itself, or with *one* or *more* *Consonants*.

M. In how many *Rules* may the *Doctrine* of *Spelling* be contain'd?

S. All *Spelling*, or *Division* of *Syllables*, may be comprehended in six *General Rules*.

R U L E I.

M. What is the first *General Rule* of *Spelling*?

S. A *Consonant* between two *Vowels* goes to the latter *Syllable*; as, *na-ture, u-ni-ty.*

In *dividing* of *Syllables* this *Rule* must always be observed, except in *Words* *formed* and *compounded*, which are to be divided by the fifth and sixth *General Rules*.

R U L E

R U L E II.

M. What is the second general Rule of dividing Syllables?

S. Two Consonants in the Middle of a Word, that are proper to begin a Word, must always begin the Syllable together.

By being in the Middle of the Word, is only meant that the two Consonants are neither in the first Syllable of the Word nor do end the last.

M. What double Consonants may begin a Word?

S. These double Consonants may begin a Word, *bl, br, ch, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gh, gi, gn, gr, kn, ph, pl, pr, rh, sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, si, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr.*

Note, also, That *dl* and *tl* are often us'd to begin Syllables, though they begin no Word; as *kin dle ti dle.*

Note, The Latin Gramarians make even *et* and *pt* begin a Syllable; and the Learner might do well to divide by this Rule, when he leaves a Piece of a Word at the End of a Line; but we have no Words beginning with such Consonants.

R U L E III.

M. What is the third Rule for Division of Syllables?

S. Two Consonants in the Middle of a Word, not proper to begin a Word, must be divided; as, *num-ber, pop-py, hus-band.*

R U L E IV.

M. What is the fourth Rule for Division of Syllables?

S. If two Vowels come together, not making a Diphthong, they must be divided.

M. What Conjunctions, or Meetings of the Vowels are they, that must be so divided?

S. IF

S. If the following *Vowels* happen together in a *Word*, they must be divided, *viz.* *Ae* ; as, *Ja-el*, *Ga-e-ta* : *Ao* ; as, *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry*, *La-o-di-ce-a* : *Eo* ; as, *pi-te-ous*, *plen-te-ous*, *Me-te-or*, *The-o-ry* : *Ia* ; as, *phi-al*, *vi-and* : *Io* ; as, *Di-ces*, *Li-o-nel* : *Iu* ; as, *di-ur-nal* : *Oe* ; as, *co-er-ci-on*, *co-es-sen-ti-al* : *Ua*, *ue*, and *uo* must likewise be parted (except after *q* and *g*) as, *u-su-al*, *du-el*, *con-gru-ous*.

R U L E V.

M. What is the *fifth Rule* for dividing of *Syllables* ?

S. Let *Words* *formed* or *derived* be divided according to their *Original*, or *Primitive*.

M. What is the *Consequence* of this *Rule* ?

S. These *terminations* *-ed*, *-en*, *-est*, *-eth*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-ous*, ought to go by themselves in *spelling*.

M. Give some *examples*.

S. *Boast-ed*, *Gold-en*, *know-est*, *hear-eth*, *hear-er*, *work-ing*, *fool-ish*, *ra-ven-ous*.

M. Have you no *exceptions* to this *Consequence* of the *Rule* ?

S. *Monosyllables*, and *Words* *accented* upon the *last Syllable*, ending in a *single Consonant*, without a *Diphthong* aforegoing, double their *final Consonant*, when they take any of the *formative endings* ; and then it may be proper to put the *latter Consonant* with the *terminations* ; as, *blot*, *blot-ted*, *blot-test*, *blot-teth*, *blot-ting*, *blot-ter* ; *admit*, *ad-mitted*, *ad-mit teth*, *ad mit-ting* ; *glad*, *glad-der*, *gladdest*.

M. Give the *second Exception*.

S. When *Words* in *E Fina* take any of these
Ter-

Terminations, *E Final* is lost even in writings, and then a *Consonant* may be put to the *Termination*; as, *write*, *writ-est*, *writ-eh*, *writ-er*, *writing*.

Note 1. Where casting away the *e* would create any *Confusion* in the Sense, I advise to retain it; as, from the *Verb singe*, I would write *singe-eth*, *singe-ing*, to distinguish it from *sing-eth*, *sing-ing*, which come from the Word *sing*.

Note 2. If words in *E Final* have the last Syllable short, 'tis a much better *Guide* to the Ear to let the *Termination* go by itself; as, *for-give*, *for-giv-ing*, *for-gi-ven*; *love*, *lov-er*: *come*, *com-ing*.

R U L E VI.

M. Give the *sixth General Rule for Division of Syllables*.

S. Let *compound Words* be divided back again into their *primitive Parts*.

M. What is the *first Consequence* of this *Principle*?

S. A *Preposition*; as, *ad-*, *in-*, *un-*, *sub-*, *per-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *pre-*, must be pronounc'd by itself; as, *ad-e-quate*, *in-i-qui-ty*, *un-e-qual*, *sub-urbs*, *per-ad-venture*, *dis-u-nite*, *re-pro-bate*, *pre-vi-ous*.

M. What is the *second Consequence* of the *Rule*?

S. *Beth* will be the *first Syllable* in *Beth-a-ny*, *Beth-el*, *Beth-a-ba-ra*, *Beth-es-da*, etc.

M. What is the *third Consequence* of the *Rule*?

S. The *Termination -ham* will go by itself at the End of proper *Names*; as, *Chat-ham*, *Leuf-ham*, *Fe-verf-ham*, *Buck-ing-ham*, *Elt-ham*.

Note, *Ham* in the *Saxon Language*, which is *Heim* in the *German*, signifies a *Home*, or *Habitation*,
and

and is often used in the *Compounding of Proper Names.*

M. If three *Consonants* meet in the *Middle* of a *Word*, how must they be *divided*?

S. If three *Consonants* be together in the *Middle* of a *Word*, there are *four Ways* of *dividing* them.

M. What is the *first Way*?

S. If they can begin a *Word*, they must also begin a *Syllable*; as *il-lu-strate*, *in-struēt*.

M. What *treble Consonants* may begin a *Word* or *Syllable*?

S. These *treble Consonants* may begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*; *pbr*, *scr*, *sch*, *sbr*, *spl*, *str*, *thr*, *thw*.

M. What is the *second Way* of *dividing Words* that have three *Consonants* in the *Middle*?

S. If they be proper to *end* a *Word*, they may all be put to the former *Syllable*; as, *latch-et*.

M. What is the *third Way*?

S. If the two *last* be proper to *begin* a *Word*, or the last of all be *l*, they *begin* the *Syllable* together; as, *kin-dle*, *kin dred*, *mon-ster*, *thim-ble*.

M. What is the *fourth Way*?

S. If the two *first* of them be proper to *end* a *Word*, the *third* may go to the *latter Syllable*; as, *kind-ly*, *re-fresh-ment*.

C H A P. V.

Orthographical Observations, or Rules to be observ'd in Writing of English.

General Directions.

1. **L** F.T Proper Names of Persons, Places, Ships, Rivers, &c. be always distinguish'd by beginning with a Capital, or great Letter.

2. 'Tis

2. 'Tis esteemed Ornamental to begin any *Substantive* in the Sentence with a *Capital*, if it bear some *considerable Stress* of the Author's *Sense* upon it, to make it the more *remarkable* and *conspicuous*.

'Tis grown customary in Printing to begin every Substantive with a Capital, but in my Opinion 'tis unnecessary, and hinders that remarkable Distinction intended by a Capital.

3. Let the *first Word* of every *Epistle, Book, Note, Verse, Bill, &c.* begin with a *Capital*.

4. After a *full Stop*, let the next *Sentence* also begin with a *Capital*.

5. If any notable *Saying, or Passage* of an Author, be quoted in his own *Words*, it begins with a *Capital*, tho' it be not immediately after a *full Stop*.

6. Let not a *Capital* be written in the *Middle* of a *Word* among *small Letters*, except in *Anagrams*.

7. Where *Capitals* are used in *whole Words* and *Sentences*, something is express'd *extraordinary great*. They are us'd also in the *Titles of Books*, for *Ornament's sake*.

Some particular Observations.

1. C must not be put between *two Consonants*; as *think*, not *thinck*; except before *h*; as, *clinch*, *stench*.

2. E *Final* should not be put after a *Syllable* made *long* by a *Diphthong*. It is unnecessary also after a *double Consonant*; as, *Inn*, *Add*, rather than *Inne*, *Adde*; yet some *Proper Names* retain it; as *Donne*, *Deale*.

3. The

3. The *Pronoun I*, and the *Interjection O*, must always be written with a Capital.

4. *K* seems to be unnecessary in the End of Words not purely *English*; as, *Musick, Arithmetick, Logic, Catholic, Fabric*; rather than *Musick, Arithmetick, Logick, Catholick, Fabrick*.

5. No Words of above one *Syllable* end in *ll*, as, *hurtful, beautiful*; except Words compounded of *Monosyllables* ending in *ll*, and Words accented on the last *Syllable*; as, in-stáll, re-cáll, in-ióll, re-péll, re-béll.

6. *Ph* must be carefully retained in Words that are of a *Greek Original*; as, *Phancy, Prophet*; not *Fancy, Profer*.

7. *Q* is never to be used in a Word without *a* after it.

8. *Q* is often us'd rather than *k*, in Words coming from the *Latines* in *quus*; as, *ob-lique, antique, re-lique*; from *obliquus, antiquus, reliquus*.

9. *Q* is retained also in many Words that come from the *French*; as, *risque, traf-fique, pac-quet*; for *risk, traffick, packet*.

10. The long *s* must never be used at the End of a Word, nor immediately after the short *s*.

11. *X* should be used instead of *ct*, where it appears to have been in the *Original*; as *Re-flex-ion, Con-nex-i on*; rather than *Reflection, Connection*.

13. *Y* must be us'd before the *Termination -ing*; as, *mar-ry-ing, bu-ry-ing*, from *marry, bury*; though we write, *married, buried*, from the same Words.

C H A P. VI.

Of Stops and Marks.

THE *Stops* are used to shew what *Distance* of *Time* must be observ'd in *Reading*: And they are so absolutely necessary to the *better Understanding* of what we *write*, and *read*, that without a strict *Attention* to them, all *Writing* would be *confused*, and liable to many *Misconstructions*.

Stops, consider'd as *Intervals* in *Reading*, are but four, viz: *Comma*, *Semicolon*, *Colon*, and *Period*, or *full Stop*: And these bear a kind of *Musical Proportion* of *Time* one to another: For a *Comma* stops the Reader's Voice, while he may privately, with *Deliberation*, tell *One*; the *Semicolon*, *Two*; the *Colon*, *Three*; and the *Period*, *Four*.

Their Characters are thus.

Comma (,) a Circular Dash at the Foot of a Word.

Semicolon (;) a Point over the Comma.

Colon (:) two Points.

Period (.) a single Point at the Foot of a Word.

But if a *Question* be ask'd, there's a circular Stroke upon a short Line put over the *Period*, and 'tis call'd an *Interrogation*; thus (?)

If a sudden *Wondering* be express'd, then a straight Line is placed over the *Period*, and 'tis call'd a Note of *Admiration*; thus (!)

If one Sentence be inclosed within another, of which it is no Part, then 'tis put between two large Half Circles called a *Parenthesis*, thus () and, in reading,

H

reading,

reading, this doth something lower the Tone of the Voice, as a Thing, that comes in by the by, interrupting the main *Coherence* of the *Period*, and restraining it from being taken in so large a Sense, as it might otherwise bear. Each Part of it is equal in Time to a *Comma*.

These, that follow, are the most usual Marks in Writing.

Accent (´) being placed over a Vowel, notes, that the Tone, or Stress of the Voice in pronouncing, is upon that Syllable.

Apostrophe (') a Comma at the Head of Letters, denotes some Letter, or Letters, left out for quicker Pronunciation; as, *I'll*, for *I will*; *wou'dst*, for *wouldst*; *sha'n't*, for *shall not*; *ne'er*, for *never*.

Asterism (*) a Star, guides to some Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the *Page*. Several of them set together signify, that there is something wanting, defective, or immodest in that Passage of the *Author*.

Breve (˘) is a crooked Mark over a Vowel, and denotes that it is sounded quick, or short.

Caret (^) is plac'd underneath the Line, and denotes, that some Letter, Word, or Sentence, is left out by Mistake, and must be taken in exactly where it points.

Circumflex (^) is the same in Shape as the *Caret*, but is always plac'd over some Vowel of a Word, to denote a long Syllable; as, *Eu-phrâ-tes*.

Diaeresis (¨) is two Points plac'd over two Vowels of a Word, that would otherwise make a Diphthong, and parts 'em into two several Syllables.

Hyphen

Hyphen (-) is a straight Mark across, which, being set at the End of a Line, denotes, that the Syllables of a Word are parted, and that the Remainder of it is at the Beginning of the next Line.

Here note, that whenever a Word is thus parted, the Syllables must be carefully separated by the Rules of Spelling.

'Tis us'd also to join, or compound two Words into one; as, *Ale-house*, *Inn-keeper*.

Being plac'd over a Vowel, it is not then properly called a *Hyphen*, but a *Dash*, which in writing signifies the Omission of *m* or *n*; as, nothing is more comendable thâ fair Writing; for nothing is more commendable than fair Writing.

Index ☞ the Forefinger pointing, signifies that Passage to be very remarkable, against which 'tis placed.

Obelisk † is us'd as well as the *Asterism* *, to refer the Reader to the Margin. In *Dictionaries* it commonly denotes a Word to be obsolete, or less in Use.

Paragraph ¶ or Division, comprehends several Sentences under one Head, or Subject.

Parenthesis [] or Brackets, include Words or Sentences of the same Value or Signification with those they are joined to, which may be us'd in their Stead.

Quotation “ or a double *Comma* reverse, at the Beginning of the Line, shews a Passage quoted out of an Author in his own Words.

Section § or Division, is us'd in subdividing of a Chapter, or Book, into lesser Parts, or Portions.

C H A P. VII.

Of Abbreviations.

AN *Abbreviation* is an expeditious Way of setting down a Word by some *Letter*, or *Letters* belonging to it, which always takes after it a *Period* or *full Point*.

Note, *This is sometimes done by certain Marks or Characters, various as the Phancies of their Authors, and may be learn'd in the Books of Short-hand. But it is none of my Design to treat of them here, nor of the Abbreviations, or Marks, peculiar to any of the Sciences; but only such as are met with in common Books and Writing, which I have collected and placed Alphabetically in the following Table.*

A T A B L E of the most common Abbreviations, with their Explication.

A. Afternoon, Aulus,	Admrs. Administrators
Answer, Active	Agt. Against
A. B. Artium Bacca-	A. M. Artium Magister,
laureus, Batchelor of	Master of Arts
Arts	Amt. Amongst
Abp. Archbishop	Ana. of each a like
Acct. Account	Quantity
A. D. Anno Domini,	Anab. Anabaptist
in the Year of our	Ap. Apostle, April
Lord	A. R. Anna Regina, Anne
Adml. Admiral	the Quene; Anno
	Regni,

Regni, <i>in the Year of the Reign</i>	Con. Constance, Con- stantine
Ast. P. G. Astronomy Professor of <i>Gresham</i> <i>College</i>	Conf. Confessor, Con- firmation
Aust. Austin, Austria	Cor. Corinthians, Co- rollary
B. A. Batchelor of Arts	Corn. Cornelius
Bart. Baronet	C. R. Carolus Rex, <i>Charles the King</i>
B. D. Batchelor in Di- vinity	C. S. Custos Sigilli, <i>the</i> <i>Keeper of the Seal</i>
Bp. Bishop	C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli, <i>Keeper of the</i> <i>Privy Seal</i>
B. V. Blessed Virgin	Cur. Curius, Curtius, Curate
C. Centum, <i>an Hundred</i> ; Charles, Chapter	D. Deanery, Division, Doctor, Duke, Duke- dom
Cant. Canticles, Canter- bury	Dan. Daniel
Capt. Captain	D. D. Doctor in Divinity
Cat. Catechism	Deac. Deacon
Cent. Centum, <i>an Hun- dred</i>	Dec. or iober, December
Ch. Church	Deut. Deuteronomy
Gha. Charles, Charity	Do. Ditto, <i>the same</i>
Chan. Chancer. Chan- cellor	Dum. Dukedom
Chap. Chapter	E. Earl
Chron. Chronicles	Earld. Earldom
Cit. City, Citizens, Ci- tadel	Edm. Edmund
Cl. Clericus, <i>Clergyman</i> ; Clement	Edw. Edward
Clem. Clement	E. g. Exempli gratiâ, <i>as</i> <i>for Example</i>
Co. County	Eliz. Elizabeth
Col. Colonel, Colossi- ans	Eng. English, England
Comr. Commissioner	H 3 Ep.

Ep. Epistle	Jes. Hominum Sal-
Eph. Ephesians	vator, <i>Jesus Saviour</i>
Esa. Esaias	<i>of Men</i>
Esq. Esquire	Isa. Isaiah
Ev. Evangelist	Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Υἱός
Ex. Exodus	Σωτὴρ, <i>Jesus Christ the</i>
Exp. Express, Expositi-	<i>Son of God, a Savi-</i>
on, Explanation	<i>our</i>
Feb. February	J. James
Fr. France, French	Jac. Jacob, Jacobus
Fra. Frances, Francis	Jan. January, Janus
F. R. S. Fellow of the	J. D. Jurium Doctor, a
Royal Society	<i>Doctor of Laws</i>
G. God, Great, Gospel	Jer. Jeremy, Jerom
Gal. Galatians	Jes. Jesus
Gar. Garrison	Jest. Jesuit
Gen. Genesis, General	Inst. Instance, Instituti-
Genmo. Generalissimo	on, Instrument
Gent. Gentleman	Joh. John
Geo. George	Jno. John
Gosp. Gospel	Josh. Joshua
G. R. Georgius Rex	J. R. Jacobus Rex,
<i>George the King</i>	<i>James the King</i>
Greg. Gregory	Jud. Judges
Heb. Hebrews	Jul. July, Julius
Hen. Henry	Jun. June, Junius
Hier. Hieronymus <i>Je-</i>	Just. Justice
<i>rom</i>	K. King or Kings
Hum. Humphrey	Km. Kingdom
Hund. Hundred	Kt. Knight
Id. Idem, <i>the same</i>	L. Lord, Lubius, Luke
i. e. id est, <i>that is</i>	l. liber, <i>Book</i> ; librae,
IHS. Jesus. <i>The Three</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
<i>first Letters of his</i>	Lam. Lamentations
<i>Name in Greek; or,</i>	Lap

Lap. Ladyship	crum, <i>Sacred to the Memory</i>
Ld. Lord	N. Note
L.D. Lady-day	Nat. Nathaniel, Nativiry
Lev. Leviticus	N. B. Nota bene, <i>Mark well</i>
Lieut. Lieutenant	Nic. Nicodemus, Nicholas
L. D. Legum Doctor	n. l. non liquet, <i>it appears not</i>
<i>Doctor of Laws</i>	Nov. or 9ber, November
Lond. London	N. S. New Style
Lp. Lordship	Num. Number, Numbers
Ltr. Letter	O. Oliver
Luk. Luke	Ob. Objection
M. Marquis, Monday,	Obt. Obedient
Morning, Marcus	Oct or 8ber, October
M. manipulus, <i>a Handful</i>	O. S. Old Style
M. A. Master of Arts	P. P. Publius, President
Ma. Madam	p. per, pro
Majy. Majesty	Pug. Pugil, <i>an Handsful</i>
Mar. March, Mark,	Par. Parish
Marmaduke, Martyr	Parl. Parliament
Mart. Martin, Martyr	Pat. Patriarch, Patrick,
Mat. Matthew	Patience
Math. Mathematics	Pen. Penelope
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, <i>Doctor of Physic</i>	Pent. Pentecost
Mich. Michael, Michaelmas	per. Cent. per Centum,
Min. Minister	<i>by the Hundred</i>
Monf. Monsieur	Pet. Peter, Petrarch
Mr. Master	Phil. Philippians, Philip
Mrs. Mistress	Philem. Philemon
Mf. Manuscript	Philom.
Mfs. Manuscripts	
M. S. Memoriae	

Philom. Philomathes, <i>a Lover of Learning; or Philo-mathematicus, a Lover of the Mathematics</i>	Ri. Richard
P. M. G. Professor of Music at <i>Gresham-College</i>	Ro. Robert
P. Portion, Proportion	Rom. Romans
Pr. Priest, Primitive	Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful
Prof. Th. Gr. Professor <i>Theologiae Greshamiensis</i> , Professor of Divinity at <i>Gresham-College</i>	Rt. Honble. Right Honourable
P. S. Postscript	S. or St. Saint
Psal. Psalm, Psalmist	S. A. Secundum Artē, <i>according to Art</i>
Q. Queen, Question	Sa. Samuel, Sampson
q. d. quasi dicat, <i>as if he should say</i>	Sep. or 7ber September
q. l. quantum libet, <i>as much as you please</i>	Serj. Serjeant
q. s. quantum sufficit, <i>a sufficient Quantity</i>	Servt. Servant
R. Rex. King; Regina, Queen	Sh. Shire
Regr. Register; Reg. Dep. Register Deputed	S. N. Secundum Naturam, <i>according to Nature</i>
Regimt. Regiment	Sol. Solution
Regt. Regent	Sp. Spain, Spanish
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor, <i>King's Professor</i>	Sr. Sir
Rel. Religion, Relation	ss. Semissis, <i>half a Pound</i>
Ret. Return	S. S. T. P. Sacro-sanctae Theologiae Professor, <i>a Professor of Divinity</i>
Rev. Revelation	Ste. Stephen
	Swd. Sword
	T. Thomas
	The. Theophilus
	Thes. Thesis, Thessalonians
	Tho. Thomas
	To. Tobias
	V. Virgin

v. vide

v. vide <i>see</i> , Verse	Xpher. Christopher
Ven. Venerable	Xt. Christ
Viz. videlicet, <i>that is to say</i>	ye. the
Will. or Wm. William	yn. then
Wp. Worship	yor. your
Wpful. Worshipful	ys. this
W. R. Wilhelmus Rex,	yu. thou, or you
<i>William the King</i>	&, et and
Xn. Christian	&c. et caetera, and the rest.

Now, for the better *Distinction* of Words that are *nearly alike in Sound*, or in *Writing*, and yet are widely different in *Signification*, take the following *Tables*.

T A B L E.

Words the same, or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Signification.

A B E L, Cain's Brother	Awl, to bore Holes
A Bell, of Metal	Ale-Hoof, an Herb
Able, powerful	Aloof, at a Distance
Accidence, a Book	Alloy, of Metal
Accidents, Chances	Allay, to give Ease
Account, Esteem	Alley, a narrow Passage
Accompt, Reckoning	Ally, Confederate
Achor, a Valley	A Lye, Falsity
Acre, of Land	Allow'd, granted
Advice, Counsel	Aloud, with a Noise
Advise, to counsel	Altar, of Sacrifice
Ale, Malt-liquor	Alter, to change
Ail, to trouble	A Miss, a Mistress
All, every one	Amis, wrong
	Ant, a Pismire

Aunt

<i>Aunt</i> , Uncles Wife	<i>Barberry</i> , a Fruit
<i>A Peal</i> , a Bells ringing	<i>Bare</i> , naked
<i>Appeal</i> , to higher Powers	<i>Bear</i> , a Beast
<i>A Peer</i> , a Lord	<i>Barrister</i> , at Law
<i>Appear</i> , to be seen	<i>Barretor</i> , a Disturber
<i>Aray</i> , a good Order	<i>Bass</i> , the low Part of
<i>Array</i> , to clothe	Music
<i>A Rose</i> , to smell to	<i>Base</i> , vile
<i>Arose</i> , did rise	<i>Baiz</i> , Cloth
<i>Errand</i> , a Message	<i>Bayes</i> , Bay-Trees
<i>Arrant</i> , notorious	<i>Be</i> , are
<i>Arras</i> , Hangings	<i>Bee</i> , with Honey
<i>Arrows</i> , to shoot	<i>Beer</i> , to drink
<i>Harraſs</i> , to trouble	<i>Bier</i> , to carry the Dead
<i>A Scent</i> , a Smell	<i>Bel</i> , an Idol
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Bell</i> , to ring
<i>Assent</i> , an agreement	<i>Berry</i> , a small Fruit
<i>Assistance</i> , Help	<i>Bury</i> , to inter the Dead
<i>Assistants</i> , Helpers	<i>Blew</i> , did blow
<i>Augur</i> , a Soothſayer	<i>Blue</i> , a Colour
<i>Auger</i> , for Carpenters	<i>Board</i> , a Plank
<i>Ax</i> , to cut Wood	<i>Bor'd</i> , a Hole
<i>Acts</i> , of Parliament	<i>Boar</i> , a Beast
<i>Babel</i> , the Tower	<i>Boor</i> , a Country Fellow
<i>Babble</i> , to prate	<i>Bore</i> , to make a Hole
<i>Bacon</i> , Hogs Fleſh	<i>Bold</i> , confident
<i>Baken</i> , bak'd in an Oven	<i>Bowl'd</i> , caſt as a Bowl
<i>Becken</i> , to wink	<i>Bolt</i> , the Door
<i>Bail</i> , a Surety	<i>Boult</i> , the Mill
<i>Bale</i> , of Cloth or Silk	<i>Bow</i> , to bend
<i>Bald</i> , without Hair	<i>Bough</i> , a Branch
<i>Bawl'd</i> , cry'd out aloud	<i>Boy</i> , a Lad
<i>Ball</i> , a round Substance	<i>Buoy</i> , to bear up
<i>Bawl</i> , to cry aloud	<i>Bread</i> , to eat
<i>Barbara</i> , a Woman	<i>Bred</i> , brought up
<i>Barbary</i> , a Country	<i>Breaches</i> ,

Breeches, to wear
Breaches, broken Pieces
Bruit, a Report
Brute, a Beast
Borough, a Corporation
Burrow, for Coneys
By, near
Buy, for Money
Brews, he breweth
Bruise, to break
Brewis, Fat
Caen, in *Normandy*
Cain, the Murderer
Cane, a Shrub
Calais, in *France*
Chalice, a Cup
Call, by name
Cawl, for a Periwig
Cannon, a Gun
Canon, a Rule
Capital, chief
Capitol, a Towr in *Rome*
Career, full speed
Carrier, that carrieth
Cellar, of Liquors
Sellar, that selleth
Censer, for incense
Censor, a Reformer
Censure, Judgment
Centuary, an Herb
Century, 100 Years
Centry, a Guard
Chair, to sit in
Chare, Jobb of Work
Champaign in *France*

Campaign, a Summer's
Choler, Rage (War
Collar, for the Neck
Collar, Beef and Brawn
Cieling, of a Room
Sealing, setting a Seal
Cittern, an Instrument
Citron, Fruit
Clark, of the Parish
Clerk, Clergyman
Clause, of a Sentence
Claws, of a Bird or Beast
Coat, a Garment
Cote, a Cottage
Comb, for the Hair
Come, remove hither
Comet, a Blazing Star
Commit, to do
Common, public
Commune, to converse
Condemn, to death
Contemn, to despise
Council, an Assembly
Counsel, Advice
Cou'd, was able
Cud, of Cattle
Courant, a Messenger
Current, passable
Currans, (*Corinths*) fruit
Creek, of the Sea
Criek, in the Neck
Cousin, a Relation
Cozen, to cheat
Cymbal, an Instrument
Symbol, a Mark

Cypress,

<i>Cypress</i> , a Tree	<i>Door</i> , of a House
<i>Cyprus</i> , an Island	<i>Dragon</i> , a Beast
<i>Cruse</i> , a little Vessel	<i>Dragoon</i> , a Soldier
<i>Cruise</i> , to sail by the coast	<i>Draught</i> , of Drink
<i>Cygnets</i> , a young Swan	<i>Drought</i> , Dryness
<i>Signet</i> , a Seal	<i>Ear</i> , of the Head
<i>Daign</i> , to vouchsafe	<i>E'er</i> , ever
<i>Dane</i> , of Denmark	<i>Year</i> , twelve Months
<i>Dam</i> , to stop	<i>Early</i> , betimes
<i>Damn</i> , to condemn	<i>Yearly</i> , every Year
<i>Dear</i> , of great Value	<i>Earth</i> , of the Ground
<i>Deer</i> , in a Park	<i>Hearth</i> , of the Chimney
<i>Deceased</i> , deed	<i>Easter</i> , a Feast
<i>Diseased</i> , sick	<i>Esther</i> , a Woman
<i>Decent</i> , becoming	<i>Eaten</i> , devour'd
<i>Descent</i> , going down	<i>Eton</i> , a Town's Name
<i>Dissent</i> , to disagree	<i>Eminent</i> , famous
<i>Deep</i> , low in the Earth	<i>Imminent</i> , over Head
<i>Diep</i> , a Town in France	<i>Enow</i> , in Number
<i>Deter</i> , to put off	<i>Enough</i> , in Quantity
<i>Differ</i> , to disagree	<i>Enter</i> , go in
<i>Derbe</i> , a City in Asia	<i>Inter</i> , to bury
<i>Derby</i> , in England	<i>Intire</i> , whole
<i>Desert</i> , Merit	<i>Envy</i> , Hatred
<i>Desart</i> , a Wilderness	<i>Envoy</i> , a Messenger
<i>Dew</i> , from Heaven	<i>Er</i> , the Son of Judah
<i>Due</i> , a Debt	<i>Err</i> , to mistake
<i>Do</i> , to make	<i>Exercise</i> , Labour
<i>Doe</i> , a Female Deer	<i>Exorcize</i> , to conjure
<i>Dough</i> , Paste or Leaven	<i>Extant</i> , in Being
<i>Done</i> , acted	<i>Extent</i> , Distance
<i>Don</i> , a Spanish Lord	<i>Fain</i> , desirous
<i>Dun</i> , Colour	<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble
<i>Devices</i> , Inventions	<i>Faint</i> , weary
<i>Devizes</i> , in Wiltshire	<i>Feint</i> , a false March
<i>Doer</i> , that doth	<i>Fair</i> ,

Fair, comely
Fare, a customary Duty
Feed, to eat
Fee'd, rewarded
Fellon, a Whitlow
Felon, a Criminal
Figure, Shape
Vigour, Strength
File, of Metal
Foil, to overcome
Fillip, with the Finger
Philip, a Man's Name
Fir, Wood
Fur, of a Skin
Flour, for Bread
Flower, of the Field
Follow, to come after
Fallow, Ground untill'd
Forth, abroad
Fourth, in Number
Foul, nasty
Fowl, a Bird
Form, to sit on
Form, a Shape
Francis, a Man
Frances, a Woman
Frays, Quarrels
Froise, fry'd Meat
Gall, bitter Substance
Gaul, a Frenchman
Garden, of Herbs
Guardian, Overseer
Genteel, graceful
Gentile, Heathen
Gentle, quiet
Gesture, Carriage

Jester, a merry Fellow
Gilt, with Gold
Guilt, of Sin
Glutinous, Sticking
Gluttonous, greedy
Grain, of Corn
Grane, an Island
Grate, for Coals
Great, large
Grater, for the Nutmeg
Greater, larger
Greave, a Boot
Grieve, to lament
Grays, a Town
Graze, to eat Grass
Groan, to sigh
Grown, increased
Grot, a Cave
Groat, four Pence
Hail, to salute
Hale, to draw along
Hare, in the Fields
Hair, of the Head
Harsh, cruel
Hash, to mince Meat
Hart, a Beast
Heart, the Seat of Life
Haven, a Harbour
Heaven, Happiness
Herd, of Cattle
Heard, did hear
Hard, difficult
Here, in this Place
Hear, to hearken
Hie, make Haste

High,

High, lofty
Hoy, a Ship
Him, that Man
Hymn, a Song
Hire, Wages
Higher, more high
His, of him
Hiss, to deride
Hoar, Frost
Whore, a lewd Woman
Hole, Hollownefs
Whole, perfect
Ho! lo! to call
Hallow, to make holy
Hollow, empty
Holy, pious
Wholly, intirely
Home, House
Whom? what man
Holm, Holly
Hoop, for a Tub
Whoop, to cry out
Hue, Colour
Hew, to cut
Hugh, a Man's Name
I, myself
Eye, to see with
Idle, lazy
Idol, an Image
I'll, I will
Ile, a side of a Church
Isle, an Island
Oyl, of Olives
Implov, Work
Imp'ly, to signify
In, within

Inn, for Travellers
Incite, to stir up
Insight, Knowledge
Ingenuous, candid
Ingenious, of quick Parts
Iron, a Metal
Eyborne, a proper Name
Ketch, a Ship
Catch, to lay hold of
Kill, to murder
Kiln, for Bricks
Kind, good-natur'd
Coin, at the *Mint*
Kiss, to salute
Cis, *Saul's* Father
Knave, dishonest
Nave, of a Wheel
Knight, by Honour
Night, the Evening
Lade, the Water
Laid, plac'd
Lain, did lie
Lane, a narrow Passage
Latin, old *Roman*
Latten, Tin
Lattice, of a Window
Lettice, a Woman's name
Lettuce, an Herb
Lease, a Demise
Leash, three
Lees, Dregs of Wine
Leese, to lose
Leper, one leprous
Leaper, that leapeth
Lessen, to make less

Lesson,

<i>Lesson</i> , a Reading	<i>Meat</i> , to eat
<i>Left</i> , for Fear	<i>Mete</i> , to measure
<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Message</i> , Business
<i>Lethargy</i> , Sleepiness	<i>Messuage</i> , a House
<i>Liturgy</i> , common prayer	<i>Mews</i> , for Hawks
<i>Lier</i> , in wait	<i>Muse</i> , to meditate
<i>Lyar</i> , Teller of Lyes	<i>Mighty</i> , Powerful
<i>Limb</i> , a Member	<i>Moiety</i> , Half
<i>Limn</i> , to paint	<i>Mile</i> , by Measure
<i>Line</i> , Length	<i>Moil</i> , to labour
<i>Loyne</i> , of Veal	<i>Mite</i> , small Money
<i>Lo</i> , Behold	<i>Might</i> , Strength
<i>Low</i> , humble	<i>Moat</i> , a Ditch
<i>Lose</i> , to suffer Loss	<i>Mote</i> , in the Eye
<i>Loose</i> , to let go	<i>More</i> , in Quantity
<i>Lower</i> , to let down	<i>Mower</i> , that Mows
<i>Lowr</i> , to frown	<i>Moor</i> , barren Ground
<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>Morter</i> , made of Lime
<i>Maid</i> , a young Woman	<i>Mortar</i> , to pound in
<i>Main</i> , the chief Thing	<i>Naim</i> , a Place so call'd
<i>Mane</i> , of a Horse	<i>Name</i> , a Title
<i>Male</i> , the He	<i>Naught</i> , bad
<i>Mail</i> , Armour	<i>Nought</i> , nothing
<i>Manner</i> , Custom	<i>Nay</i> not
<i>Mannor</i> , Lordship	<i>Neigh</i> , as a Horse
<i>Market</i> , for Traffique	<i>Nether</i> , lower
<i>Mark it</i> , mind that	<i>Neither</i> , none of the two
<i>Marsh</i> , watry Ground	<i>Nice</i> , curious
<i>Mash</i> , the Hole of a Net	<i>Noise</i> , Clamour
<i>Martin</i> , a Man's Name	<i>Nigh</i> , near
<i>Marten</i> , a Bird	<i>Nye</i> , a Man's Name
<i>Mead</i> , a Meadow	<i>Note</i> , denying
<i>Mede</i> , one of <i>Media</i>	<i>Knot</i> , to untie
<i>Mean</i> , of low Value	<i>Oar</i> , of a Boat
<i>Mien</i> , Behaviour	<i>O'er</i> , over

Ore,

Ore, of Metal
Of, belonging to
Off, at a Distance
Oh! Alas
Owe, to be indebted
Own, to acknowledge
One, in Number
Order, Rank
Ordure, Dung
Our, of us
Hour, sixty Minutes
Palate, of the Mouth
Pallet, a little Bird
Pale, Colour
Pail, a Vessel
Pall, a Funeral Cloth
Paul, a Man's Name
Parasite, a Flatterer
Parricide a Murderer,
Parson, of a Parish
Person, some Body
Peal, upon the Bells
Peel, the Outside
Pear, Fruit
Pair, a Couple
Pare, to cut off
Peter, a Man's Name
Petre, Salt
Pick, to choose
Pique, a Quarrel
Pint, half a Quart
Point, a Stop
Place, of Abode
Plaice, a Fish
Plough, the Instrument

Plow, to make a Furrow
Plum, the Fruit
Plumb, Leaden Weight
Pole, a Stick
Poll, to cut Hair
Pore, of the Skin
Poor, beggarly
Posy, of Flowers
Poesy, Poetry
Pour, as Water
Power, Might
Practice, Exercise
Practise, to exercise
Pay, to beseech
Prey, a Booty
Presence, being here
Presents, Gifts
Princes, King's Sons
Princess, the Daughter
Principal, chief
Principle, the first Rule
Profit, Advantage
Prophet, a Foreteller
Prophecy, Foretelling
Prophecy, to foretel
Quire, of Paper
Choir, of Singers
Rack, to torment
Wreck, of a Ship
Rain, Water
Reign, rule as a King
Rein, of a Bridle
Raise, to set up
Rays, Sun Beams
Race, to run

Raise,

<i>Rafe</i> , to demolish	<i>Ruff</i> , a Sort of Neckcloth
<i>Red</i> , a Colour	<i>Roof</i> , Top of a House
<i>Read</i> , did read	<i>Said</i> , did say
<i>Reddish</i> , somewhat red	<i>Sade</i> or <i>Sate</i> , to over-fill
<i>Radish</i> , a Root	<i>Sail</i> , of a Ship
<i>Reed</i> , a Shrub	<i>Sale</i> , Selling
<i>Read</i> , in a Book	<i>Satiety</i> , Fulness
<i>Relick</i> , a Remainder	<i>Society</i> , Company
<i>Relict</i> , a Widow	<i>Saver</i> , that saveth
<i>Rere</i> , the back Part	<i>Savour</i> , a Smell
<i>Rear</i> , to erect	<i>Savor</i> , a Taste
<i>Rhyme</i> , <i>Rythm</i> , in Verse	<i>Saviour</i> , Jesus Christ
<i>Rime</i> , a freezing Mist	<i>Scene</i> , of a Stage
<i>Rice</i> , Corn	<i>Seen</i> , beheld
<i>Rise</i> , Advancement	<i>Seas</i> , great Waters
<i>Rie</i> , Corn	<i>Seize</i> , to lay hold of
<i>Rye</i> , in <i>Suffex</i>	<i>Cease</i> , to leave off
<i>Wry</i> , crooked	<i>Sent</i> , order'd away
<i>Ring</i> , the Bells	<i>Scent</i> , a Smell
<i>Wring</i> , the Hands	<i>Shew</i> , to make appear
<i>Rite</i> , a Ceremony	<i>Shoe</i> , for the Foot
<i>Right</i> , just and true	<i>Ship</i> , for sailing
<i>Wright</i> , a Workman	<i>Sheep</i> , a Beast
<i>Write</i> , with a Pen	<i>Shoar</i> , a Prop
<i>Rod</i> , did ride	<i>Shore</i> , the Sea-coast
<i>Road</i> , the High-way	<i>Shown</i> , did show
<i>Roku'd</i> , did row	<i>Shone</i> , did shine
<i>Roe</i> , a kind of Deer	<i>Shread</i> , to mince
<i>Row</i> , a Rank	<i>Shred</i> , minced
<i>Rome</i> , a City	<i>Sign</i> , a Token
<i>Room</i> , Part of a House	<i>Sine</i> , in Geometry
<i>Rote</i> , by Heart	<i>Site</i> , Situation
<i>Wrote</i> , did write	<i>Cite</i> , to summon
<i>Wrought</i> , workt	<i>Sight</i> , Seeing
<i>Rough</i> , not smooth	<i>Sink</i> , to go down

Cinque, five
Slight, to despise
Sleight, Dexterity
Sloe, a sour Fruit
Slow, tardy
Slough, a Puddle
Soal, of a Shoe
Soul, of a Man
Sole, a Fish
Some, a Part
Sum, the Whole
Sou, a Man-child
Sun, the Heavenly-light
Soon, quickly
Swoon, to faint
Sore, an Ulcer
Soar, mount upwards
Stare, to look earnestly
Stair, a Step
Stear, a young Bullock
Steer, to guide a ship
Stile, for Passage
Style, for Writing
Stood, did Stand
Stud, an Embossment
Straight, not crooked
Strait, narrow
Succour, Help
Sucker, a young Twig
Sue, to make suit
Sew, with a Needle
Tail, the End
Tale, a Story
Tame, not wild
Thame, a Town

Tare, Weight allowed
Tear, to rend in Pieces
Than, in Comparison
Then, at that Time
There, in that Place
Their, of them
Through, thorough
Throw, to cast
Throne, a Seat of State
Thrown, cast
Tie, to make fast
Toy, a Play-thing
Tide, Flux of the Sea
Ty'd, made fast
Tile, for covering
Toil, to take Pains
Time, when
Thyme, a sweet Herb
To, unto
Toe, of the Foot
Tow, to draw along
Too, likewise
Two, a Couple
Told, as a Tale
Toll'd, as a Bell
Tongs, for the Fire
Tongues, Languages
Towr, to hang in Sight
Tower, of Defence
Tuscan, Order
Tuskin, a great Tooth
Vacation, a Ceasing of
 Law-terms
Vocation, a Calling
Veil, a Covering

Veal

<i>Veal</i> , Calf's Flesh	<i>Waist</i> , the Middle
<i>Vale</i> , a Valley	<i>Way</i> , to walk in
<i>Vain</i> , useleſs	<i>Weigh</i> , to poize
<i>Vane</i> , to ſhew the Wind	<i>Wey</i> , forty Buſhels
<i>Vein</i> , of the Blood	<i>Weal</i> , Good
<i>Valley</i> , a Dale	<i>Wheal</i> , a Pimple
<i>Value</i> , worth	<i>Weald</i> , of Kent and Suffex
<i>Volley</i> , of Shot	<i>Wield</i> , to manage
<i>Vaſſal</i> , a ſlave	<i>Wen</i> , a Swelling
<i>Veſſel</i> , for uſe	<i>When</i> , at what Time
<i>Vial</i> , or <i>Phial</i> , a Glaſs	<i>Wet</i> , watry
<i>Viol</i> , for Muſic	<i>Whet</i> , to ſharpen
<i>Vice</i> , ill Habit	<i>What</i> , which
<i>Viſe</i> , a Screw	<i>Wat</i> , Walter
<i>Voice</i> , a Sound	<i>While</i> , in the mean time
<i>Ure</i> , Uſe	<i>Wile</i> , a Trick
<i>Ewer</i> , a Baſon	<i>Whore</i> , a lewd Woman
<i>Your</i> , of you	<i>Wcer</i> , a Suiter
<i>Uſe</i> , Practice	<i>Wight</i> , an Iſland
<i>Uſe</i> , to be wont	<i>White</i> , Colour
<i>Ewes</i> , Sheep	<i>Wiſt</i> , knew
<i>Wade</i> , to go in Water	<i>Whiſt</i> , Silence
<i>Weigh'd</i> , in the Balance	<i>Woe</i> , Miſery
<i>Wail</i> , to mourn	<i>Who</i> , which
<i>Whale</i> , a Sea fiſh	<i>Wood</i> , of Trees
<i>Wale</i> , a Mark of a Whip	<i>Wou'd</i> , was willing
<i>Wain</i> , to decreaſe	<i>Yarn</i> , Woolen
<i>Wean</i> , a Child	<i>Earn</i> , to get
<i>Wait</i> , to look for	<i>Fearn</i> , to compassionate
<i>Weight</i> , Heavineſs	<i>Ye</i> , yourſelves
<i>Ware</i> , Merchandize	<i>Yea</i> , yes
<i>Wear</i> , to put on Clothes	<i>Yew</i> , a Tree
<i>Were</i> , was	<i>Ewe</i> , a Sheep
<i>Waſte</i> , to ſpend	<i>You</i> , yourſelf

TABLE II.

*Words different in Signification by the Addition
of e Final.*

B AB, Barbara	Demur, to delay
Babe, a Child	Demure, modest
Bad, naught	Din, Noise
Bade, commanded	Dine, eat a Dinner
Ban, Curse	Divers, many
Bane, Ruin	Diverse, different
Bar, Hindrance	Fat, well-looking
Bare, naked	Fate, Destiny
Bath, a washing Place	Far, at a Distance
Bathe, to wash	Fare, Entertainment
Bit, a small Piece	Fin, of a Fish
Bite, with the Teeth	Fine, brave
Breath, Air	Fir, a Tree
Breathe, to take Air	Fire, that burns
Can, to be able	Flam, a Lye
Cane, a Staff	Flame, of Fire
Cap, for the Head	Gat, did get
Cape, of a Coat	Gate, a Door
Chin, of the Face	Hast, thou hast
Chine, the Back-bone	Haste, Speed
Cloth, Linen or Wool- len	Hat, for the Head
Clothe, to cover with Clothes	Hate, to abhor
Cub, a Whelp	Her, She
Cube, a Die	Here, in this Place
Cur, a Dog	Hero, a Woman's Name
Cure, to heal	Heroe, a brave Man
Dam, to stop Water	Hop, with one Foot
Dame, a Lady	Hope, to expect
	Hug, to embrace
	Huge, vastly big

Kin,

Kin, Relations
Kine, the Cows
Kit, *Christopher*
Kite, a Bird
Lad, a Boy
Lade, to take up Water
Loth, unwilling
Lothe, to dislike
Mad, distracted
Made, done
Man, in Stature
Mane, of a Horse
Mar, to spoil
Mare, a Beast
Mat, *Matthew*
Mate, or Companion
Met, come together
Mete, to measure
Mop, to wash with
Mope, turn fool
Nod, with the Head
Node, a Knot
Not, no
Note, to observe
On, upon
One, Unity
Pat, seasonable
Pate, the Head
Pin, to prick with
Pine, to languish
Plat, of Ground
Plate, a Metal
Plum, Fruit
Plume, a Feather
Quit, to leave

Quite, altogether
Rag, of Cloth
Rage, to be mad
Rat, a Sort of Vermin
Rate, a Price
Rid, to deliver
Ride, on Horseback
Rip, to cut up
Ripe, full-grown
Rob, to steal
Robe, a long Garment
Rod, for the Back
Rode, did Ride
Rot, to consume
Rote, by Memory
Scar, of a Wound
Scare, to affright
Scrap, a Bit
Scrape, with a Knife
Sever, to put asunder
Severe, cruel
Sham, Falsehood
Shame, Disgrace
Shin, Bone of the Leg
Shine, to look bright
Sin, against God
Sine, in Geometry
Sing, to be merry
Singe, to burn
Sir, Master
Sire, Father
Sith, since
Sithe, to mow
Sooth, Truth
Soothe, to flatter

<i>Sop</i> , of Bread	<i>Tube</i> , a Pipe
<i>Sope</i> , to wash with	<i>Tun</i> , in Weight
<i>Spit</i> , to throw out spittle	<i>Tune</i> , in Music
<i>Spite</i> , Malice	<i>Twin</i> , one of two
<i>Star</i> , in the Sky	<i>Twine</i> , to close about
<i>Stare</i> , to gaze	<i>Van</i> , the Front
<i>Strip</i> , to uncover	<i>Vane</i> , a weather-cock
<i>Stripe</i> , a Blow	<i>Us</i> , we
<i>Them</i> , those	<i>Use</i> , common practice
<i>Theme</i> , a Subject	<i>War</i> , Hostility
<i>Thin</i> , of Substance	<i>Ware</i> , Merchandize
<i>Thine</i> , of thee	<i>Wast</i> , has been
<i>Trip</i> , to go nimbly	<i>Waste</i> , to consume
<i>Tripe</i> , the Inwards of an	<i>Win</i> , to get
<i>Tub</i> , of Water (Ox	<i>Wine</i> , to drink

COPIES and VERSES for writing Scholars.

ALPHABET I.

Directions for writing in single Copies.

ALL Letters even at Head and Feet must stand.
 Bear light your Pen, and keep a steady Hand.
 Carefully mind to mend in ev'ry Line.
 Down strokes are black, but upward strokes are fine.
 Enlarge your writing, if it be too small.
 Full in Proportion make your Letters all.

Game not in School-time, when you ought to write.
 Hold in your Elbow; sit fair to the Light.
 Join all your Letters by a fine Hair stroke.
 Keep free from Blots your Piece and Writing-book.
 Learn the Command of Hand by frequent Use.
 Much Practice does to Penmanship conduce.

* Never deny the lower Boys assistance.
 Observe, from Word to Word, an equal Distance.
 Provide yourself of all Things necessary.

Quarre

Quarrel not in the School, tho' others dare ye.
Rule your Lines Straight, and make them very fine.
Set Stems of Letters fair above the Line.

The Tops above the Stems, the Tails below.
Use Pounce to Paper, if the Ink go thro'. (mended.
View well your Piece; compare how much you've
Wipe clean your Pen, when all your Task is ended.
Your Spelling mind; Write each Word true and well.
Zealously strive your Fellows to excel.

A L P H A B E T II.

Of two-Line Pieces.

AS you expect that Men should deal by you,
So deal by them, and give each Man his due.

Better it is to gain great Reputation,
Than heap up Wealth with trouble and vexation.

Constraint in all things makes the Pleasure less:
Sweet is the Love that comes with willingness.

Despair of nothing, that you would attain:
Unweary'd Diligence your Point will gain.

Experience best is gain'd without much Cost:
Read Men and Books; then practise what thou know'st.

Fortune may sometimes prove true Virtue's foe,
But cannot work her utter overthrow.

Greatness in Virtue only's understood;
None's truly great, that is not truly good.

Honour's a God, that none but Fools adore:
The Wise have nobler Happiness in Store.

If all Mankind would live in mutual love,
This World would much resemble that above.

Kingdoms, like private Persons, have their fate,
Sometimes in high, sometimes in low estate.

Let each Man follow close his proper Trade,
And all affairs will soon be better made.

Men's Fancies vary strangely, like their Faces;
What one commends, another Man disgraces.

Number itself is at a Loss to guess
Th'endurance of our future Happiness.

Oh!

Oh ! that the Sons of Men would once be wise,
And learn eternal Happiness to prize !

Pray thou to God, that he may be inclin'd
To grant thee Health of Body and of Mind.

Quarrellsome Brawling, Gaming, Fuddling shun ;
Thrice happy they, that ne'er such Courses run.

Remember, Time will come, when we must give
Account to God, how we on Earth do live.

Some Men get Riches, yet are always poor ;
Some get no Riches, yet have all Things store.

They that are proud, and other Men disdain,
Do often meet with Hate and Scorn again.

Virtue is prais'd, but little practis'd by us ;
So loose the Age; that few are truly pious.

What's Human Life ? a Day, a Race, a Span,
A Point, a Bubble, Froth ; so vain is Man.

Xenophilus did well in Health abide
One hundred seven Years, and then he died.

Young Men, take Pains, be brisk, and I'll engage,
Your youthful Pains will Pleasure yield in Age.

Zaleucus made his Laws so strict, that those,
Who acted Whoredom, both their Eyes should lose.

ALPHABET III.

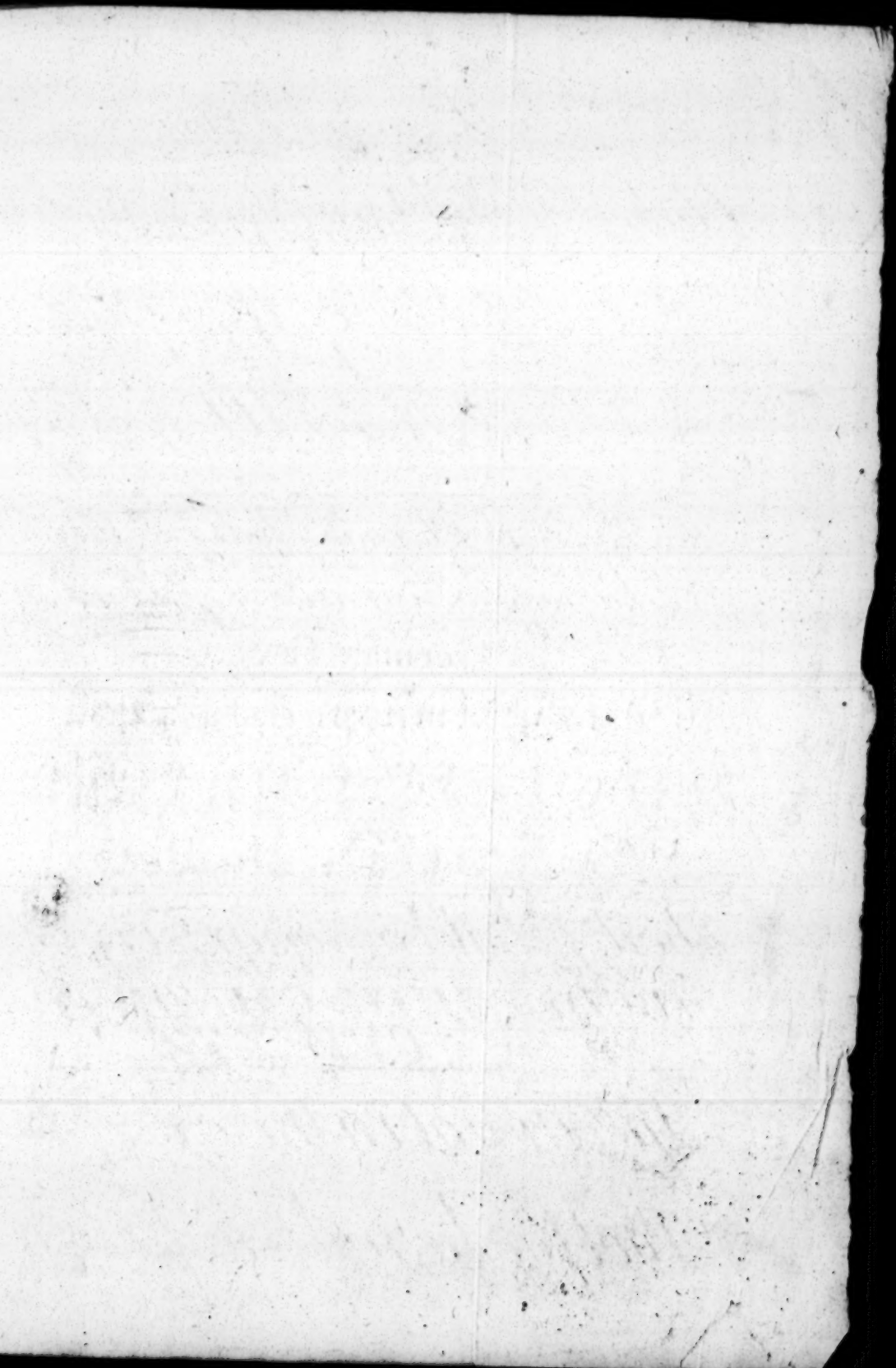
Four-Line Pieces.

A Man, that doth on Riches set his Mind,
Strives to take hold on Shadows and the Wind.
With Food and Raiment then contented be ;
Ask not for Riches nor for Poverty.

Balaam desires this mortal Life to leave,
With Comforts, such as righteous Men receive ;
A noble Wish ! but something's understood,
To die like those, our Life must first be good.

Crazy, weak Mortal, tell me, why dost fear
To leave this lower, earthly Hemisphere ?
Where all Delights and Joys away do pass,
Like thy Effigies, viewed in a Glass.

During



Round hand.

A a b c d e f f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

He that loveth Pleasure shall be a Poor Man

He that loveth Wine and Oyl shall not be rich

German Text

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T

U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z

Speak not in the ears of a

Fool for he will despise thee

Italian hand

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Riches are not for ever nor doth the
Crown endure to every Generation

Engrossing

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O

P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

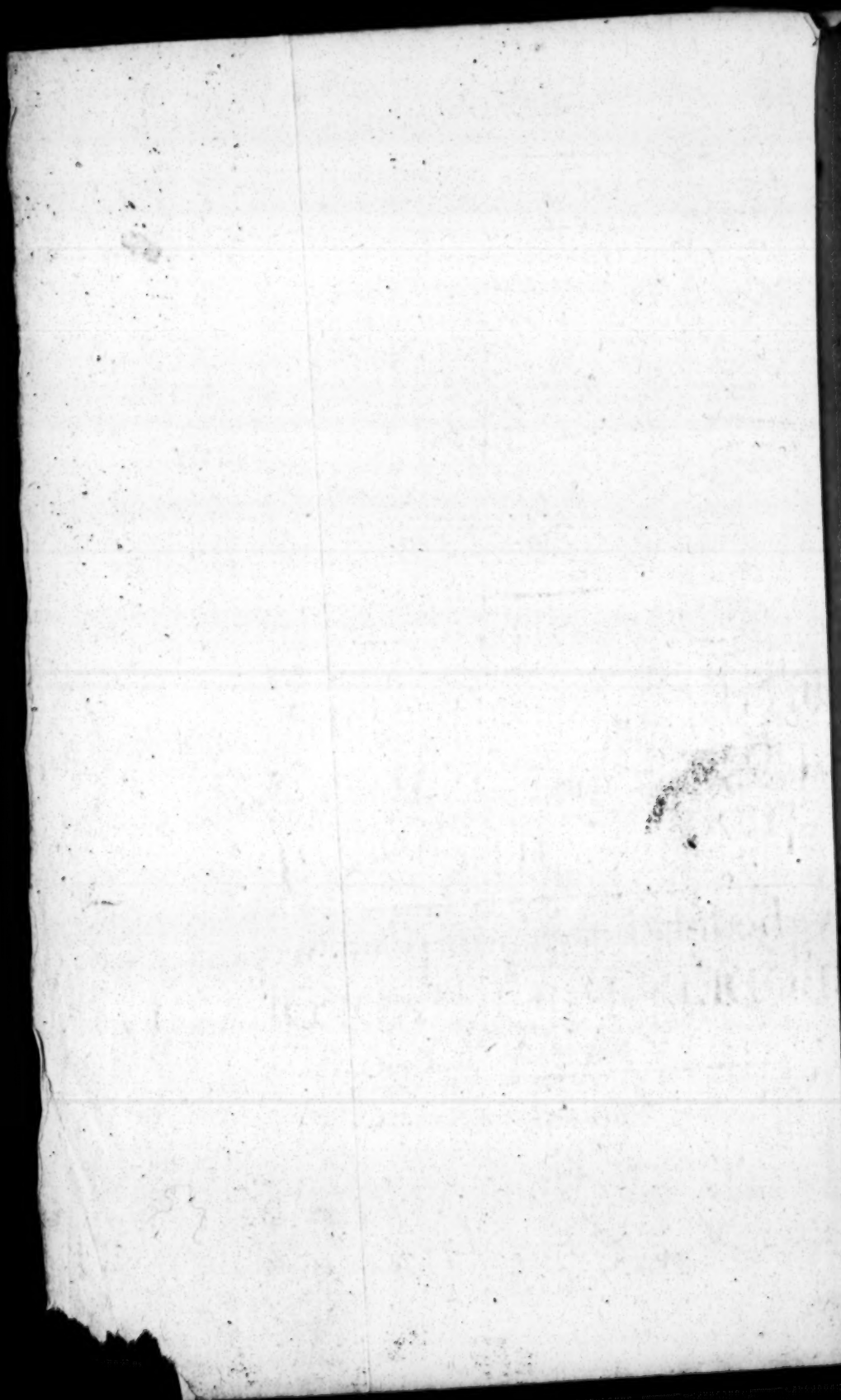
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U

V W X Y Z

Running hand

Do not thy selfe because of evil men neither be thou
forsake the foolish & live & go in the way of
Understanding

Dason sculp



During the Time of Life allotted me,
Grant me, good God, my Health and Liberty :
I beg no more ; if more thou'rt pleas'd to give,
I'll thankfully the Overplus receive.

Exonerate your Mind of worldly Cares ;
Spend each Lord's Day in spiritual Affairs :
Such wretched Souls, as squander that away,
Repent it sorely at their dying Day.

Fear not their might, who only Bodies kill,
But on the Soul cannot effect their will ;
Fear that great God, can Soul and Body take,
And cast 'em both into th' infernal Lake.

Gay, dainty Flowers go swiftly to decay,
Poor wretched Life's short Portion flies away.
We eat, we drink, we sleep ; but lo ! anon,
Old Age steals on us, never thought upon.

He, that defers to learn from Day to Day,
Doth on a River's Bank expecting stay,
Till that whole Stream, which stopt him, shall be gone,
Which runs, and still for ever will run on.

If you desire to worship God aright,
First in the Morning pray, and last at Night :
Crave for his Blessing on your Labours all,
And in distress for his Assistance call.

Knowledge of Things mysterious and divine ;
Il'lustriously in learned Men doth shine :
But many Truths are from us now conceal'd,
That in a future State shall be reveal'd.

Lord of this lower World frail Man was made,
The Creatures all to him their Homage paid ;
But when for Sin God did him once condemn,
He's neither Master of himself nor them.

Make much of precious Time, while in your Pow'r ;
Be careful well to husband ev'ry Hour ;
For Time will come, when you shall sore lament
Th' unhappy Minutes that you have mispent.

No Tongue can speak, no Pen can well express,
The Punishments prepar'd for Wickedness ;

The

The quickest Thought by no Means can conceive
What they shall suffer who ungodly live.

Observe the wicked and malicious Man,
Projecting all the Mischief that he can ;
When common Policy will not prevail,
He'll rather venture Soul and all, than fail.

Prithee, Tom fool, why wilt thou meddling be
In others Business, which concerns not thee ?
For while thereon thou dost extend thy Cares,
Thou dost at Home neglect thy own Affairs.

Questions may be propounded by a Fool,
That no wise Man can answer for his Soul ;
But he that would converse with Men of Sense,
Must lay aside such base Impertinence.

Return the kindnesses that you receive
As far as your Ability gives leave.
Nothing is more unmannerly and rude,
Than that vile Temper of Ingratitude.

See, how the Lillies flourish white and fair !
See, how the Ravens fed from Heaven are !
Then ne'er distrust thy God for Cloth and Bread,
Whilst Lillies flourish, and the Ravens fed.

The Ant against cold Winter wisely hoards
Provision, which the Summer's Wealth affords ;
Reading a silent Lesson to Mankind,
That they in Diligence be not behind.

Vain Misers strive to heap up Riches store,
And in the Midst of Plenty still are poor.
What senseless Madness does their Soul bewitch,
Thus poor to live, in Hopes of dying rich !

What signifies it, that you Learning gain,
And unto *Greek* and *Latin* both attain,
If still you want true Virtue of the Mind,
The only Ornament of all Mankind ?

Xerxes survey'd his mighty Host with Tears,
To think they'd die within an Hundred Years ;
But, by his own ill Management, we see,
They're all destroy'd, and dead, in less than three.

You'll

You'll mend your Life To-morrow, still you cry ;
In what far Country does this Morrow lie ?
It stays so long, 'tis fetch'd so far, I fear,
'Twill both be very old, and very dear.

Zaccheus, short of Stature, fain would see
His Saviour pass, and climbs into a Tree.
If we by faith would see this glorious King,
Our Thoughts must mount on Contemplation's wing.

Of Easter.

THE Holy Feast of *Easter* was injoin'd
To bring Christ's Resurrection to our Mind ;
Rise then from Sin, as he did from the Grave,
That by his Merits he your Souls may save.

On Whitsunday.

WHite Robes were worn in antient Times (they say)
And gave Denomination to this Day ;
But inward Purity's required most,
To make fit Temples for the Holy Ghost.

Of Christmas.

AT the Nativity of Christ, our Lord,
The Angels did rejoice with one Accord ;
Let Christians imitate them here on Earth,
And keep this Feast with Joy and civil Mirth.

Of the Passion.

BEHOLD, ye wretched Sons of mortal Men,
Your Saviour sweating Blood with very Pain !
Behold him seiz'd, maliciously abus'd,
And of high Crimes most slanderously accus'd :
Ler these Reflections move you to repent,
Because for you these Things he underwent.

Of the Ascension.

THE Lord of Life from Death himself did raise,
 And frequently appear'd for forty days.
 Then from this earthly Ball he did remove
 To highest Regions of the World above ;
 Where he provides for those, that serve him best,
 Most blessed mansions of eternal Rest.

Of St. Peter.

SAint *Peter*, in a fit of Panic fear,
 Disowns with Oaths his Lord and master dear,
 All human Resolutions are but frail,
 Where Grace omnipotent doth not prevail :
 But whosoever falls thus unawares,
 Must make amends, like him, with Floods of tears.

Of Jonah.

THIS Prophet once was sent on Embassy,
 To preach Repentance to great *Nineveh* ;
 But, being disobedient, made his tomb
 In the dark Cavern of a Fish's womb ;
 Till, sore repenting at this Reprimand,
 The monstrous whale disgorg'd him safe on Land.

On Judas.

PERFIDIOUS *Judas* was but Satan's tool,
 In horrid treason to involve his Soul.
 The tempting Silver did him little good,
 Which he received in Sale for harmless Blood.
 For Rage, Self-murder, black Despair and Grief,
 Sunk him to Hell, from whence there's no Relief.

On Cain and Abel.

O murdering Cain, accursed from the earth,
 What wicked Demon gave thy malice birth ?
 Hew

How art thou doom'd to wander here and there,
 In desperation, discontent and Fear !
 Whilst righteous *Abel*, free from sordid vice,
 Takes up his Crown in endless Paradise.

On Jerusalem,

VIEW but her ancient, and her present State,
 No city ere went through such various fate :
 Once for magnificence and wealth renown'd,
 And oft beset with Judgments all around.
Gentiles at first, then *Jews* possess'd her place,
Christians came next, and last the *Turkish* race.

The Ten Commandments.

- I. **A**DORE no other Gods but only me.
- II. Worship not God by any thing you see.
- III. Revere Jehovah's Name ; swear not in vain.
- IV. Let Sabbaths be a Rest for Beasts and men.
- V. Honour thy Parents, to prolong thy days.
- VI. Thou shalt not kill, nor murd'ring quarrels raise.
- VII. Adult'ry shun ; in Chastity delight.
- VIII. Thou shalt not steal, nor take another's Right.
- IX. In bearing Witness never tell a lye.
- X. Covet not what may others damnify.

A Child's Prayer in the Morning.

BLESSED be thy holy Name, O gracious God, for the
 Protection I have receiv'd from thy hand this night
 past, and for thy continual care, and preservation of me
 hitherto. Be pleased to continue me still under thy watch-
 ful Providence, that no evil may befall me this day.
 And grant me grace to avoid all temptations to Sin, that
 I may do nothing that is contrary to thy most holy com-
 mandments ; but that as I grow in years, so I may grow
 in good learning and grace, to the glory of thy heaven-
 ly majesty, and the Salvation of my Immortal Soul,
 thro' Jesus Christ our only Saviour and Redeemer. *Amen.*

A Child's Prayer in the Evening.

O Lord God Almighty, who, by thy provident Care, hast safely brought me to the Conclusion of this Day, I offer thee the Tribute of my humblest thanks and praise for that, and all other thy mercies from time to time conferred upon me. Be pleased, O gracious Father, to protect me this Night from all Harm. Pardon the Sins I have committed against thee this Day, whether in Thought, Word, or Deed; and blot out all the transgressions of my sinful Life, thro' the Blood of the holy Jesus. Endue me with thy heavenly grace, that I may live godly, righteously, and soberly in this World. Bless my Parents, my Friends, my Relations, and those that have the Care of my Education, that, by their prudent means, I may daily increase in Learning, and good manners, as I advance in Years, to the Glory of thy divine Majesty, thro' Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

Grace before Meat.

WE beseech thee, holy Father, to sanctify these thy Creatures to the Nourishment of our Bodies, and to feed our Souls with thy heavenly Grace, unto eternal Life, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meat.

THANKS be to thy holy Name, O merciful Father, for this present refreshment of our Bodies, for our daily bread, and for all thy mercies conferred upon us, from time to time, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

LAUS DEO.

AN APPENDIX.

THE PREFACE.

SEVERAL School-masters, that teach by this excellent Book compos'd by the late Rev. Mr. *Thomas Dyche*, being of opinion, that it would be still more compleat and useful, if the Number of Lessons were enlarged; especially, those in words of one Syllable; to gratify these Gentlemen, I have caus'd these following to be compos'd, which are now put apart by themselves, that the Book may still be us'd, as formerly, by such as like that best; And that this *Addition* may be as beneficial, pleasing, and delightful as possible to the younger Children, the Lessons, that are in Words of one Syllable only, are express'd both in Prose and Verse; and, to make it still more engaging, the measure of the Verse is diversified, so that they may not only be fitly us'd by the lesser Boys, to read as Lessons, but are also very proper for such as are able to write, to be transcrib'd as Tasks for Holidays; for as they consist of small easy words, both to spell and write, they will be less liable to make Mistakes; for which Reason, it is hoped the Novelty and Variety will make them approved by the Masters, and pleasing to the Scholars, inasmuch as they are compos'd in the most plain and easy Style, and so more accommodated to the tender capacities of those, for whose immediate Use they are design'd, than if they were adorn'd with the Rhetorical Ornaments of the politer Poetry, which the Compass of Words, such compositions are restrained to, will not admit of.

Among the other Lessons, may be found a Collection of some in a superior taste; so that, upon the whole, it is hoped, they will be acceptable to all sorts.

Those who have any of the former Editions of this Book by them, and are desirous of these additional Lessons, by bringing or sending their Books to the *Pater Noster-Row London*, shall have them gratis,

From their humble Servant,

RICHARD WARE,

Additional LESSONS,

Consisting of Words of one Syllable, both in Prose and Verse.

1.

IF you have done a Fault, and are beat for it, take care to do so no more ; for it is a bad Sign when a Boy is whipped twice for the same Crime.

The same in Verse.

If you a fault have done, for which you're chid,
Take care to mend, and do what you are bid ;
For it looks ill, if twice for the same Crime
You're whipp'd, or beat, in a small Space of Time.

2.

God is that to the Soul, which the Sun is to the World, both Light and Heat.

As the Sun's Beams the World do warm and light,
So God Men's Souls keeps safe by his great Might.

We all know the State we are now in ; but who knows what it shall be some Time hence ?

The State we now are in we know ; but who
Can tell what Want or Wealth may drive him to ?

3.

Let him, that thinks he now stands safe, take care lest he fall, and so get Hurt.

Be not too sure, tho' safe you now do stand,
Take care and watch, lest Harm be near at Hand.

I will love all Men for the sake of God who made them, and of Christ who died to save them.

My love to all men shall be spread and known,
'Cause God hath made, and Christ did for them groan.

4.

He that hath God for his Friend, shall have all Things that he can want, both in this World and in the World to come.

He, whose good deeds have here made God his Friend,
Shall feel no want, when time is at an End.

They

They that will swear will lie ; and too oft they that will lye will steal ; and they that will do all these bad Things, What is it they will not do ? So that you must take care not to swear, lest that bring you to tell Lyes ; nor to lye, lest that bring you to take those Things that are not your own, for which you may die with Shame in this World, and live in pain in the next.

They whose loose Lips will swear, you soon will see As glib in Lyes, and Hands in Theft will be.

Guard well your Lips, and do not swear or lye,
Lest thus made bad you steal, and for it die
With Shame, when it will be too late to cry.

5.

As there is a Time to laugh, sport; and be glad in, and to use the good things we now have ; so there is a time to mourn, grieve and cry in, for our past Faults and the Crimes we now do.

As we in Joy and Sport some time may spend,
To use those good Things God to us doth lend ;
So for past Faults we must be sad and mourn,
And from what's bad now with a true Heart turn.

6.

This World is like the Sea, our Life is the Ship in which we pass thro' it to the Grave. Now since the Things of this World are not born with us, nor die with us, and we must go out of it and leave them, why should we be so fond of them ?

This World is like the Sea, in it we're tofs'd,
By Winds and Storms, till Life itself is lost.

What's in't we use, while here we stay, till Death
Calls for us home, and takes from us our Breath.

Then why should we, who find and leave them here,
Prize them so much, and to part with them fear ?

The Wretch, that makes Wealth his whole Aim,
Strives Day and Night to get it ; and sells his Ease, his
Health, and his Soul to make it more ; and racks his
Brains, and starves his Flesh to get what he dares not
use ; and thus he goes on till old Age brings him to the

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grave, where the Worms scarce find Flesh to make a meal of.

Old Gripe doth think that Bliss is made of gold,
For this his Ease, for this his Health, is sold ;
By day and night, the wretch heaps up in store
Bags still on bags, and still wants more and more ;
Till old, and weak, and quite worn out he falls
A prize scarce fit for Worms, when death him calls.

The Master's Advice to his Scholar.

IF well thou art, rise soon each Day ;
First, praise thy God, then to him pray :
Then wash thy Hands and face both fair,
And brush thy Clothes, and comb thy Hair ;
Then come to School thus clean and neat,
And as you come, if you should meet
Some Boys at play, dont waste your time,
As they do, for it is a Crime ;
But leave them, and come straight to School :
When there, sit still, be not a fool
To talk and play, but mind your task,
Which, if too hard, for help oft ask ;
So shall you with much ease soon spell,
Next read, then write both swift and well ;
And thus by Steps mount up in skill
In Words, and the use of the quill :
But if you do not act your Part,
'Twill be too much for skill or art
To make you learn, and full as vain
As if you fought for Plums in Rain.
Then, pray be wise, and spend each Day
To learn your Book, and not to play.

The Crow and the Jug, in Prose.

A Crow that was dry sought where to quench her
thirst, and at last found a Jug with some drink
in it, but the neck was so long and strait, that
she could not get her Head in ; then she thinks with her-
self what to do ; and, at last, says she, if I do but fill the
Jug with stones, the drink will then rise up to the brim ;

So

So to work she goes, and puts in Stones, till the drink
rose up to the top, and then she drank her fill, and so
quench'd her thirst.

The M O R A L.

*Wit oft does that with Ease, which bare Strength
can't bring to pass at all.*

The same in Verse.

A Crow that was dry took much Pains for some Drink:
And at last found some in a Jug.
But the neck was so strait, she was stopt at the Brink.
And so could none out of it lug.
Says the Crow, since 'tis thus, that your drink I may sip,
I'll fill ye with stones to the brim;
And so quench my thirst, as it flows o'er the tip,
And makes all the earth round it swim.

The M O R A L.

*Thus by due thought, that which bare Strength can't do
With Ease is wrought, as here the Crow doth shew.*

The Boy and Goose that laid golden Eggs.

A Boy once had a Goose that laid Eggs of Gold day
by day, which so puffed him up with pride, that
thinks he, I will not wait so long for the Wealth that
is in my Goose, as she will take to lay all the Gold
Eggs that are in her; but I will grow rich at once;
And so he killed her, and ripped her up; but, to his
great loss, found he took the wrong Way to come at
the Gold he aim'd at; for when the Goose was dead,
he only found some Seeds, from which more Eggs
might have been bred, which, for want of Life and
warmth in the Goose, dy'd with her.

The M O R A L.

*They, who are in too much Haste to be rich, oft lose
the good State they are now in, and with it their peace
of Mind, Health and Life.*

The same in Verse.

A Goose for some time laid a Boy Eggs of Gold,
Which made the Fool think, if he kill'd her,
At once he should have more than all he had sold,

And so be made rich with what fill'd her.
 So puff'd with these thoughts, straight his Goose he doth
 And with speed he rips up her womb : (kill,
 But soon found to his cost, with her blood he did spill
 All the eggs that from her should come.

The M O R A L.

*Thus they who wrong ways take to come at wealth,
 Oft lose their aim, their peace, their time, their health.*

The Frog and the Ox, in Prose.

A Frog puff'd up with pride strove to swell herself, till
 she was as big as a fat Ox that fed in the same field
 with her ; but her son, who saw her at work, pray'd
 her to leave off and try no more, for what she aim'd
 at was not to be done, tho' she should swell herself
 till she burst : But the old one would not cease, but
 strains and swells till she burst, and so was killed.

The M O R A L.

*'Tis best to keep the mean both in our acts and aims,
 and not to spend our time in those things, that are too
 hard and too high for us ; for those, who will not walk
 in the known Road, oft lose themselves in the search of
 new paths.*

The same in Verse.

As a Frog and an Ox eat grass in the mead,
 Says, I'm sure, I'm as big as you that there feed :
 So she struts, and she strains, and she swells her lank sides,
 And, with the fond whim, herself she much prides.
 But her son, who look'd on, and saw 'twas in vain,
 Brays her to leave off, and no more at it strain ;
 And says, my dear Mam, if you try till you burst,
 You'll just be as near, as you was at the first :
 But she would not hear, but with might still went on,
 Till herself she quite split, and so all was done.

The M O R A L.

*Cut of thy sphere strive not thy self to lift :
 But rest well pleas'd, with that which is God's gift.*

The

The Wolf and Crane, in Prose.

A Wolf that had killed a Lamb eat him with Haste, and so had a Bone stuck in his Throat, which he could by no means get out: He prays a Crane to put her long Neck down his Throat, and with her Bill pull up the Bone that stuck by the Way, for which, he said, he would give her a great gift: The Crane did the Work, and asked for her hire: to whom the Wolf said, Be gone, and think yourself well off, that I did not bite off your Head.

The MORAL.

There are some Men so bad, that they think they do well, if they do not do all the Hurt they can.

The same in Verse.

A Wolf met a Lamb, which with Speed he did kill,
That his flesh he might eat, and his blood he might swill:
But as he made Haste, a Bone stuck in his Way,
Which he to get rid of the Cran's Help did pray:
And told her, she should have great Gifts for her Pains:
To work straight she goes, and with tugs, and with strains,
In her Bill she brings up the Bone from his Throat;
Then ask'd for her Pay; says the Wolf, Not a Groat;
Be glad that you live, and still keep your vile Head:
Be gone from my Sight; or I'll soon strike you dead.

The MORAL.

*Some Men there are so vile, they think all's well,
If they don't Death for Life to all Men sell.*

The Ass, the Ape and the Mole, in Prose.

THE Ass found fault that she had no Horns, and the Ape that she had no Tail; hold your Peace, says the Mole, and say no more, for you are both blessed with Eyes, which I am not.

The MORAL.

Most Men think their own State the worst: but, if they would but look on the Case of those near them, they would find good Cause to praise God for what they have.

The same in Verse.

Says an Ass to an Ape, I want Horns on my Head,

And

And I want a Tail, says the Ape ; (your Head,
Hold your Peace, says the Mole, since you've eyes in
To see how all Harms you may 'scape.

THE MORAL.

*We're apt to think the Gifts we have but small,
Which makes us still for more and more to call :
But if we'd look on those that near us stand,
We then should think that we have the right hand.*

The Mouse, the Frog, and the Kite, in Prose.

A Mouse wag'd War with a Frog ; they fought for
the Range of the whole Fen. But tho' the Frog
had more Strength, and could leap from the Mouse, yet
the Mouse by Craft was too much for the Frog, for he
lay hid, and so seized the Frog when she did not think of
it. This made the Frog cry out, she was used ill, and
dared the Mouse to a fair Fight, which the Mouse did
yield to ; so both took rush Spears to tilt with, and,
while they were in close and fierce Fight, a Kite flew
down and took them both up, and tore and eat them.

THE MORAL.

*Some Men are so proud, that if they cannot make all
bow to them, they cannot be at Ease, till they bring Shame
and Woe on themselves.*

The same in Verse.

As a Mouse, and a Frog, was each proud of his might,
And so for the Range of the Fen did oft Fight,
The Mouse us'd her Wit, and seiz'd the poor Frog,
When she thought no one near, and bask'd on a Log.
At this she cries out, dares the mouse to the Field,
And there, by fair Fight, try which of 'em must yield.
They arm, and with wreath each strove hard for the day,
Which a Kite, that was out to seek for her Prey,
Soon saw, and flies down, and straight seiz'd the stout
And in her clos'd Claws, she up with them goes, (foes, }
And so put an End to their Words and their Blows.

THE MORAL.

*Thus some are so much bent their Pride to please,
That they a Prey are made, with Speed and Ease.*

The

The Old Man that called for Death.

A Poor old Man that was forced to go to the Wood to fetch home Sticks to make a Fire to dress his food and warm himself, tired with his Load, threw it off his Back, and called to Death to come and ease him : the grim King came armed with his Dart and Scythe, and asked him what he called him for ? At which the old Man says in a Fright, I want you to help me up with my Load, that I may make haste home while it is Day, lest in the Dark I should miss the Path, and so lose my Way, and be forced to lie in the cold all Night.

The MORAL.

We are all apt to wish for Death, but are soon glad to get rid of him, if we see, or think him near us.

The same in Verse.

1.

A poor old Man, went to a Wood
To get a Bunch of Boughs,
To make a Fire to dress his food :
Which done, he sighs and vows.

2.

So full of Pain his Life was now,
That death would give him Ease :
At which Death came, and ask'd him how
It was he could him please ?

3.

The old Man, in a Fright, says straight
Lift up my Load, that I
May get home e'er it be too late,
Or else here I must lie.

The MORAL.

*Thus most Men call for Help from Death, but hate
To part with Life, tho' they're in a bad State.*

The Child, the Nurse, and the Wolf, in Prose.

A Cross Child made his Nurse so mad, that to fright him she bawled out and said, that she would give him to the Wolf, if he did not cease his Noise. At the same

same Time a Wolf, that was on the Hunt, came by and heard her ; so staid at the Door in Hopes of a Meal ; but in some Time the Child was still and went to sleep, and the Nurse set herself to work, to put her House and her Things to rights. And the Wolf watched so long, that his Maw called out loud for Food, so that he could not stay ; but with Grief he left the House, and said, he had been made to Hope for Food, but had not got it, and was not like to have it.

The MORAL.

Be not too apt to trust those who talk much, for they oft say Things they can't, or will not do.

The same in Verse.

As a Wolf went his Rounds, to seek for his Prey,
He pass'd by a Door, where he heard a Nurse say,
To a Child that was cross, I'll call the Wolf in,
Who'll soon stop your Noise, and strip off your skin.
The Child went to sleep, and to work went the Nurse,
And left the starv'd wolf at his hard fate for to curse,
For the loss of his Time, and his Prey, which was worse.

The MORAL.

*Trust not to those who love to talk, and say
Much more than they can do, by Night or Day.*

Lessons in Words of one and two Syllables.

DO no thing that may just-ly give Of-fence to a-ny Bo dy, by the Ne-glect of a ny Du-ty ; such as the seek-ing your Ease in God's House, by a la zy lo-ling, or Ga-zing a bout you, or a fre-quent Change of Po-sture ; but let your ge-sture there be mo-de-st, grave and de-cent : In your Dis-course use nei-ther the Name of God or the De-vil, vain ly, nor of-ten : In your com-mon Life, let Vir-tue and Rea-son go-vern all your Thoughts, Words, and Deeds.

The truly Good and Great.

They're on-ly Great whom no base Mo-tive rules,
Who owe no Glo-ry to the Breath of Fools :
Friends to true Me-rit, to their Coun-try dear ;

To o-thers kind, but them selves se vere ;
Qui et in suff-ring, with their Lot con-tent ;
And care-ful to im-prove the ta lents lent ;
Good with-out Pride ; tho' hum ble, yet not mean,
In Dan ger fear less, and in Death se-rene.

A Child is a man in a small Let-ter, yet the best Co-py of *A dam* before he tast-ed the Ap-ple ; He is Na-ture's Pic-ture fresh drawn, which time, and much hand-ling de-faces. His Soul is like white Pa-per with-out Blots, which the cus-toms of the World of-ten ren-der a blur-red Note-Book. He is tru ly hap-py, be-cause he knows no E-vil. Na-ture and his Pa-rents both dan-dle him, and 'tice him on with a bait of Su-gar, to a Draught of Worm-wood. He's the good man's Co-py, and the old man's Fate ; the one fol-lows his pure-ness, and the o-ther falls into his Weak-ness.

Lessons in Words of One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Syllables.

P S A L M CL.

PRAISE the Lord en-thron'd on high,
Praise him in his Sanc-ti-ty ;
Praise him for his migh-ty Deeds,
Praise him who in Pow-er ex-ceeds ;
Praise with Trum-pets pierce the Skies,
Praise with Harps and Psal-te-ries ;
Praise with Tim-brels, Or-gans, Flutes ;
Praise with Vi-o-lins, and Lutes ;
Praise with Sil-ver Cym-bals sing,
Praise on those which loud-ly ring ;
Angels, all of hu-man birth,
Praise the Lord of Hea-ven and Earth.

E-Ver since the World has been form'd in-to So-ci-eties, Na-ti-ons and King-doms, the same things have
L al ways

al-ways been car-ri-ed on, some mar-ry-ing, some bring-ing up chil-dren with great Love, Care and Ten-der-ness; o-thers ne-gli-gent of what be came of them; some sick, some dy-ing, some fight-ing, some feast-ing, some mer-chan-diz-ing, o-thers til-ling the Ground; some flat-tering, some boast-ing, some sus-pect-ing, some un-der-min-ing, some wish-ing for Death, some fret-ting and mur-mur-ing at their pre-sent E-state, some hoard-ing up mo-ney, some seek-ing for the Pre-fer-ment of Ma-gi-s-tra-cies, and some ea-ger-ly pur-su-ing af-ter King-doms; some o-ver-joy'd, o-thers de-spair-ing; some burn-ing with the strong and ea-ger Pur-suit of Lust, o-thers of Co-vet-ous-ness, &c.

Of the Seven Wonders of the World.

THE most au-then-tic Ac-counts, and not-ed Hi-sto-ri-ans a-mong the An-ci-ents, speak with the great-est Ap-plause of the seven Things, or Places fol-low-ing, as be-ing by them e-steem-ed the most fa-mous, ei-ther for the vast-ness of their Fa-bric, or Cu-ri-o-si-ty of their Work-man-ship. *First*, The Py-ra-mids of E-gypt, sup-po-sed to be built by the Chil-dren of Is-ra-el, while in Bon-dage, for Se-pul-chres for the Kings of E-gypt. *Se-cond-ly*, The Tower of Pha-ros, built by Pto-lo-my King of E-gypt. *Third-ly*, The Walls round the Ci-ty of Ba-by-lon, built, as some sup-pose, by Se-mi-ra-mis, or, as o-thers say, by Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar; with large Bricks ce-ment-ed with Bi-tu-men, eigh-ty se-ven Feet thick, three hun-dred and six-ty Feet high, and four hun-dred and eigh-ty Fur-longs, or sixty miles in Cir-cum-fer-ence. *Fourth-ly*, The Tem-ple of Di-a-na at E-phe-sus, which was beau-ti-fi-ed with one hun-dred and twen-ty seven Pil-lars of the most cu-ri-ous Pa-ri-an Mar-ble. *Fifth-ly*, The Tomb of Mau-so-lus, King of Ca-ri-a, built for him by the Queen Ar-te-mi-si-a. *Sixth-ly*, The Co-lo-sus at Rhodes, which was the I-mage of A-pol-lo, cast in Brass, so large, that

that the Legs stood on the Shore, on each Side the River that went up to the City, and so high, that Ships pass'd with full Sails be-twixt its Legs; it was the Workmanship of one Clares, the Disciple of Lyfippus, who spent twelve Years in making it: After it had stood one thousand, three hundred and Sixty Years, it was thrown down by an Earth-quake; it was one hundred twenty and Six Feet high, and every way so large, that few People could fathom its Thumb. When the Saracens took the Island, the Statue was found lying a-long the Ground, which they sold to a Jew, who broke it to pieces, and loaded nine hundred Camels with the Brass. Scventhly, According to some, the Palace of Cy rus which was said to be cemented with Gold; But others say, that the Amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome far excelled it.

PARENTS, masters, and mistresses, are too often partial, in bestowing their Favours upon those who least deserve them, and this Familiarity frequently produces very ill Effects, by giving Superiority to those whose Incapacity, or Worthlessness, renders them wholly unfit, and undeserving of it; yet such is the Stupidity of some, and the Insensibility of others, that they are blind to the indefatigable Pains, and unwearied diligence of their most dutious Children, and obsequious Servants; they are deaf to all Considerations; and tho' unquestionable Proofs of conscientiously, and extraordinarily performing their several Charges are continually given, no Influence is made upon their minds, or regard had to their merits, while the Favourite is ceremoniously indulged, by a Participation, and Continuation of all marks of Kindness, Tendernefs and Respect; which he very commonly repays with as great a Degree of Irregularity and Disobedience, as it was unreasonably bestow'd upon him; and tho' this is no Vindication of his unnatural Commemoration of the many extraordinary Kindnesses, undeservedly heaped upon him, yet it is a very just Retribution,

tribution, for the notorious partiality of the Bestower, whom even many Acts of Supererogation could not mould into a Reconciliation to the Meritoriousness of another's just Deserts. Let this Consideration be such a Humiliation, as to produce a Discontinuation of so unwarrantable a Behaviour.

HUNGER makes a Man uneasy, peevish, and passionate to the last Degree of unreasonableness; and so quarrelsome, that he is ready to Fight with a Feather, and be angry at the Sun-shine; he is disturbed at a Fly's offering to kiss his Hand, for fear he should rob him of his Victuals: Till this is satisfied, there's an entire Excommunication, and Discontinuation of all Pleasantry and Good-humour. No Ratiocination can appease him, tho' couch'd in the strongest Terms, and clearest Demonstrations. At Church the Sermon is too long, and the Prayers and thanksgivings have no other Effect upon his craving Maw, than to make him irreligious; its force is so great, refractory, and obstinate, that it hearkens to no Arguments of Honour or Obligation, nor admits of any Capitulations of Health, Interest, or Authority, and only feeds its own Fancy of Satisfaction and Security from a full Belly, which makes a Reconciliation with much Ease and Pleasure. The Universality of Hunger is so well known, that all Creatures make a Recapitulation of their Miseries, when under its Tyranny; which is so great, that the Devil took that Opportunity to tempt Christ himself, by requesting him to make a Transfiguration of the Stones into Bread, thinking it too great for his Power to effect.

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